

MISCELLANEOUS

January 12

20th in Field

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Illinois Springfield

Miscellaneous

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Have
You
Got
That
Five
?

THE

EDITED BY J. MCGAN DAVIS.

VOL. XXVII NO. 204

News Oct 28 - 25

SPRINGFIELD

New North Park Opened Through Beautiful Avenue

Boulevard from Sixth Street into the Valley of This Re-
sort Completed--New Entrance from Fourth
Street Planned--Description of the
Handsome Grounds.

Large sums of money, and thousands of loads of dirt, mine refuse and red shale have been utilized to make a picturesque entrance into the new north park. The money has been well spent and the dirt, refuse and shale have been combined to make a picture. The new park now has an entrance that is worthy of its beauty and of Springfield's advancement. Washington park, which took the lead as the city's biggest and most beautiful pleasure resort, wears the crown undisputed no longer.

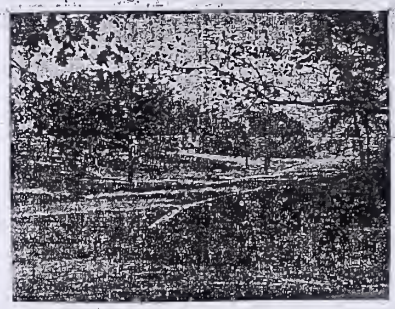
The feature of the new north park is the entrance which is now sufficiently finished to give the visitor a fair estimate of what it will be. The boulevard into the park begins on Sixth street about 200 feet south of Black avenue and the former site of the Brinkerhoff barn. This barn has been moved. The gulley that ran through the brick effluent place from southeast to northwest has been filled in and a red road four feet wide strikes through it on a level to Fifth street, which it crosses at a distance north of the turn of the street car line west towards Oak Ridge. Thence the boulevard dips into the park. At the foot of the slightly descending grade the road strikes the projecting foot of a bluff and on its point of exit, the road winds around the hill towards the north and the other passing through the valley northeastward towards the entrance into Oak Ridge cemetery, thence turning, the road climbs and winds about the hill, joining the east branch of the level woods above. From such a road, as it is, one along the eastern and the other along the western

timber there is a wide stretch of level land which is to be devoted to athletic and games. A golf course of limited extent is to be laid out and croquet, tennis and baseball will be afforded those who enjoy them.

The wooded section of the park will remain as it is. The leveling of the open country and the improvement of the roads will be the main work to complete the park. There is to be an entrance opposite the gates into Oak Ridge just as there is already a gate opposite Calvary. An entrance from Fourth street is also to be constructed. This road will not be direct but it will be a continuation of the street. It will follow a depression in the land to the east of a straight line into the park and join the main entrance boulevard just west of Fifth street. The property has been secured to make this entrance and the house site to be removed at once. It will be of red shale like the other park roads. Fourth street will be paved with brick to the south boundary of the park. Thus there will be direct access to the park through Sixth, Fifth and Fourth streets and practically direct from Third street.

The Fifth street paving is finished to a point several hundred feet north of the park entrance and Fourth street will soon be. Petitions are in circulation for the improvement of Third street. The line of the street car has been radically changed. Instead of cutting diagonally through the property, property back of the old residence the tracks run straight north on Fifth and turn directly west, running along the north line of the park around the hill and north

A VIEW IN THE NEW NORTH PARK



The new entrance looking southeast from the point where it splits to make the circle about the hill.

line of the park, towards the northern limits at Sangamon avenue. These two roads join at the north extremity of the grounds, making the center circle. A very attractive entrance to the park has been made of the northwest corner. There is no getting down in this part of the state then that afforded in the north park. Driving into the park and thence climbing the hill along the east side and following the road through the woods out into the beautiful open country one comes upon a landscape as picturesque as it is varied. It would seem that the woods, like a vast army, had advanced by battalions front and had halted on the edge of the prairie and there, dressed for inspection. The old trees stand firm and erect in a straight line. Emerging from the timber going north one sees to the northeast the red tiles of the buildings on the state fair grounds, nestling on the bosom of the tree tops. Directly ahead are seen the top works of a coal mine, just enough exposed above the trees to give the scene a touch of the ancient. The country straight ahead is cut up but it is productive and luxuriant in its freshness. Reaching the north end of the road and turning west the eye rests upon the peaceful expanse of Calvary and Oak Ridge, a tip of the Lincoln monument in the distance. Turning back towards the south one journeys towards the timber whose leaves are now turning to the varied hues of late autumn, and the curtain is vivid with brilliant reds and yellows. Between the two roads you have just traveled and north of the

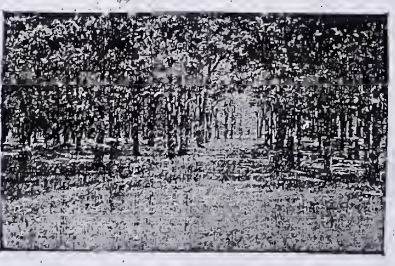
to Calvary cemetery, giving the public entrance to the south end west side. The work of preparing and opening this park has been in charge of Charles McBride. He cut the superfluous trees and put in the severe, laid out and constructed the roads and has just finished the entrance boulevard, which has required the hauling of thousands of loads of filling material. The lack of money has stopped the other improvements. The work he has already done must be shaped up and the finishing touches put on. Walks for pedestrians must be built. These have been laid out but the material has not been hauled in and spread. At a number of points, flowers and soil are necessary and a large amount of shrubbery and small growth remains to be planted. Less than a year has elapsed since Mr. McBride went into the park with a few men to clean up the underbrush and dead wood. As it stands today the work shows for itself and is an evidence of skill, energy and thought.

GOING TO SEE YOST

Many From This City Will Witness
Great Game Between Michigan
and Illinois Eleven.

November 4 a large crowd from this city is going to Chicago to see "Hurry Up" Yost, the coach of the greatest football team in the world, Michigan. Yost is expected to meet and visit with Coach Amos Armon and will leave for Chicago on the north train, Saturday, November 4, which

A VIEW IN THE NEW NORTH PARK



The red road that winds through the woods.

will find them playing at Champagne and Urbana, promises to witness the Yost play-off at the south of their duty.

Yost is confident that he will annex the scraps of Illinois, Chicago and all other teams this season and there is certainly reason for his feeling. But he is daily cautioning his players against overconfidence in the Illinois game for he realizes that even Michigan teams have of late and may strike unless they do not put forth their best endeavor. His men will be at a slight disadvantage for they will have to make a long journey to Champagne and they will play on a hostile field.

The Michigan eleven which will meet Illinois, will be the greatest that Yost can put in the field. With the possible exception of Dunlap, half back, who was injured in the Nebraska game, the Wolverines are in fine fettle and just arming for active combat. While the more fact that the great Michigan team was slated to perform would be sufficient to draw a big crowd to the contest, local enthusiasts who will attend expect to see something of a hard game for the Illinois team is rejuvenated. Composed of new players, it is expected to be a strong team and it has done so, according to reports from Illinois fields. The makeup of the State University aggregation has been changed for they have read the Illinois will defeat their former system of Wolverine players.

TRIED TO IMPEACH PROSECUTING WITNESS

Proceedings of the Bell Damage Suit
Are Characterized by Several
Interesting Incidents.

The witnesses in the case of Mrs. Nellie Bell against the Springfield Consolidated Railway company were given a strenuous experience when they testified that the reputation of the plaintiff for truth and veracity was not good. However, one attorney for the plaintiff, put them through a cross-examination which included not only the usual leading questions as to the source of their information, but as to their own character each one being asked if he had ever done time in the penitentiary or been convicted of a crime. Several of the character witnesses came from Decatur, where Mrs. Bell formerly lived. The suit has been characterized by rather peculiar incidents all of which have been reported by Dr. S. E. Mann, a witness in the case, who during a lengthy subpoena served upon him, and went to Chicago instead of coming to court. The suit is brought to recover damages for an alleged injury received by the plaintiff by falling from a street car at Twelfth street and South Grand avenue. The street car company has devoted considerable energy to the impeachment of her evidence.

Among the new suits filed in the Sangamon circuit court is one by Anton Klugeberger, who asks for a divorce, claiming that his wife Josephine and her son, attacked him and drove him from home, refusing to let him come back and get his personal effects. The couple resided on North Fourteenth street. They were married April 6, 1920.

Louis Miller asks a divorce from Mary A. Miller on the ground of desertion. He says his wife left him without cause about two years ago.

Lucy Nordness in her bill for divorce says that her husband, Newton Nordness, abused and beat her and that some time ago he was arrested on a charge of assault and battery. She seeks the custody of five children, and alimony. This couple were married in Carlinville, June 13, 1922.

Andrew Peterson, suing by his father, Nels Peterson, brings suit against Arthur Burke and William Spor. The plaintiff, who is a boy, says the defendants beat him cruelly. The boy asks \$1,000 damages and the father a like sum for the expense incurred in caring for his son.

Charles Maerer asks \$100 damages from the Springfield Consolidated Railway for a wagon that was demolished in a collision with a street car on South Eighth street.

SUES TRACTION CO.

Estate of Earl Buchler Claims That He
Was in No Way Responsible for
Virden Collision.

Elias Mann, administrator of the estate of Earl Buchler has filed a suit against the Central Illinois Traction company for \$10,000. It is sought to recover for the death of Buchler, who was killed in a collision on the intersection of the tracks at night of August 13, 1923. The attorneys for Buchler claim that the evidence before the coroner's jury notes which the intravenous company was exonerated did not contain all the facts and that the investigation was shallow and farcical. Stress is laid upon the statement that Buchler was not to blame in any way for the accident.

VIRDEN MINERS OBJECT

Say They Can't Consent to Mine Property
Under the Supplemental Agreement
of State Contract.

A meeting of the miners of Virden was held Thursday night to consider the question of their discharge by Mr. Laidlaw for not "smoothing" the coal properly. The miners decided to send out the following statement:

Owing to there being stipulated bonds for the space of from four to five inches the agreement says the smoothing shot shall be placed, with only three about the inches below the "but band." This amount of coal will not hold in the powder used, and can not be shot in a practical manner, but the miner must drill his smoothing shot below this band or he is discharged. The original agreement for the two years ending April 1, 1924, gave the miner the right to smooth coal either with powder or sludge or wetter. There are many places that can be smoothed with sludge and wetter, but the company will not permit it, and discharged several miners for doing so, raising its rate of return. Also the mine is over crowded and a very poor turn is given, but if a good turn was given the miner could not load it on account of the condition of the agreement. We, the miners along the C. & A. track, believe we are grossly mistreated.

Committee:
P. F. FLANNERY,
JOHN GILCHRIST,
THOMAS LEONARD, JR.,
John Shaw, Secretary of Local Union No. 631.

The man who invented the gold brick is long dead, but the fool who deals in it is likely to make the prospective purchasers are born at the rate of one a minute.

Long hair is generally to be found on the head of a man, who thinks he is a genius, and short hair on the women who think she has a chance to life which few women would be able to perform.

PRICELESS HISTORICAL PAPERS IN FIRE PERIL

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber Makes
Plea for Safer Housing of Illinois
Treasures, Using New York Capitol
Fire as a Warning.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the State Historical society, used the capitol building fire at Albany, N. Y., as a telling argument before the House appropriations committee today in seeking better and safer housing equipment of the Illinois Historical library.

Mrs. Weber informed members of the committee that the most valuable documents and record that Illinois owns are subject to even greater danger of destruction in the statehouse here than were those burned at Albany.

"New York," said Mrs. Weber, "suffered an irreparable loss in the burning of precious official records of the government of the city of New Amsterdam, the destruction of Governor George Clinton's correspondence and also the original letters of Sir William Johnson and Governor Daniel D. Tompkins.

Tells of Treasured Documents.

Members of the committee sat up all attention as Mrs. Weber produced a few of Illinois' treasured historical papers and relics.

"Here is Abraham Lincoln's marriage license," said Mrs. Weber, "and this is the original bond of Lincoln and Berry to keep a tavern or saloon at New Salem, Ill. People have come from the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard to Springfield to see this bond.

"I also have the original military order which turned over to the United States the upper Louisiana purchase in 1804. You will note that it is written in old French. It was bought in New Orleans by former Secretary of State W. H. Heinrichsen, who presented it to the state of Illinois.

"These are merely a few things picked at random. What would the people of this commonwealth say if these priceless papers happened to be destroyed by fire?

At Mercy of Serious Fire.

"If a serious fire attacks our capitol building," concluded Mrs. Weber, "our historical records and documents are absolutely at the mercy of the flames. We have no equipment of fire proof vaults in which to store these papers. I think immediate provision should be made by the Legislature to avoid the possibility of such a disaster as has just befallen the state of New York."

Members of the appropriations committee had under consideration House bill 328, introduced by Representative B. M. Chipfield, which provides for the creation of a commission to select a site and begin the erection of a fireproof building for the use of the state historical library, state historical society, state museum of natural history, state academy of science, war museum, department of public instruction and memorial hall.

The bill provides for an immediate appropriation of \$100,000 for this purpose and the construction of a building at a final cost of \$650,000.

March 31, 1911

IN LINCOLN'S HOME CITY.

Springfield News Record 2-12-1915
IT HAS been said often that we in Springfield do not realize what a unique place Springfield holds in being the city in which Lincoln lived so long and in which he is buried. Perhaps we do not.

But Springfield people are always eager to pay tribute to the greatness of Lincoln, and they see in him that neighborly kindness, which many others, looking only at his greatness, miss.

The two mass meetings at the arsenal today, in their simplicity and popular character are an evidence of this community feeling.

and popular character are an evidence of this community feeling. Lincoln, to Springfield, is not a great name only—not merely a assuming, who rose to greatness because he was capable of great things.

The world looks at Lincoln as he was when he achieved the pinnacle of fame; Springfield looks at him as he was when he was developing the great, manly spirit which guided him in the course of national safety. Consequently, Springfield people have a great appreciation of the real man, and a great love for him.

This is generally recognized, for newspapers all over the nation on Lincoln's birthday, publish articles on the celebration of the event in Springfield. The world is interested in what Lincoln's home town has to say about him and how it remembers him.

SCHOOLS TO AID LINCOLN FUND

School children, hero worshippers, who have learned to know Abraham Lincoln as the shining example of the Americanism which they are growing up to love and foster, are anxiously awaiting their opportunity to take part in the campaign to mark the places in this city most intimately connected with his life.

Beginning tomorrow, pupils in every school, every grade, in fact, the school population of Springfield, is to start out to enlist every member in the cause.

One of their leaders in fostering the plan is Superintendent of Schools I. M. Allen. His reply to The Journal's inquiry "What do you think of the plan to enlist the aid of the school children in the campaign to mark the sites con-

nected with the life of Abraham Lincoln?" follows:

"Upon request of The Illinois State Journal to state what I thought of the advisability of offering the children of the public schools an opportunity to contribute to the Lincoln Memorial fund, I immediately replied, 'A capital idea. What more fitting than that the children in the public schools, who will constitute in the next generation the citizenry of Lincoln's home town, co-operate in this memorial to Lincoln.'

"Accordingly, arrangements will be made this coming week whereby every pupil in the public schools may be given an opportunity to contribute to the marker fund. The marking of the Lincoln trail in Springfield will stimulate in children a deeper interest in the life of this great man, and the sharing in the undertaking will be an opportunity that the children will appreciate more and more as the years go by.

"I. M. Allen, Superintendent of

"I. M. Allen,

"Superintendent of Schools."

LINCOLN CENTER PLAN DISCUSSED BY MYRON WEST

Plans for a still greater participation in activities having to do with the perpetuation of the traditions of Abraham Lincoln's life were discussed last night at the annual meeting of the Lincoln Centennial association in the new Centennial building.

Sustaining members of the association assembled at a banquet served on the fourth floor of the building. No formal program was carried out and at the conclusion of the banquet the members held their business meeting in the state historical library, with Logan Hay, chairman of the association, presiding.

Atty. P. Barton Warren read a chapter from Henry Rankin's newest volume, "Intimate Character Sketches of Abraham Lincoln," which is just off the press. The chapter deals with the influence exercised by newspapers upon Lincoln's actions and thoughts.

The possibilities of the Lincoln center and the part which the site will play in the development of the Springfield city plan was discussed by Myron H. West city planner, who exhibited a number of lantern slides to illustrate his talk. Mr. West said that his original plan had embodied about one acre, immediately surrounding the Lincoln home, but that later plans had resulted in approximately nine acres being incorporated, and that further consideration might even enlarge upon the last named area and improve it, if it did not increase it in extent. He explained how the trend of history had made necessary the inclusion of the ground surrounding the Lincoln home as the center of the great plan of the Springfield of the future.

A. L. Bowen, chairman of the city planning and zoning commission, expressed the opinion that the Centennial commission could do everything within its power toward a realization of the city plan without being accused of selfish motives, and urged the support of the body.

The question of locating the Abraham Lincoln university in the territory which has been planned as a Lincoln center brought out a conflict of opinions. Dr. E. E. Hagler opposed the location as unsuitable for the new school, while John H. Walker, president of the State Federation of Labor, approved it. P. B. Warren moved that the university be given the support of the association, regardless of its location, which was carried.

That the Lincoln home at Eighth and Jackson streets is now listed as a state park was disclosed by George Pasfield, who explained the status of the property. He called particular attention to the fact that Adelbert Roberts, colored, member of the legislature, had introduced the bill in the lower house providing for the purchase of eighty feet of additional ground on the north side of the home.

Hope for a large increase in the Centennial association endowment fund was expressed by J. H. Holbrook, treasurer of the association. Chairman Hay told of several additions to the fund within the last year and it is confidently expected that the endowment fund will soon equal or exceed the sum of \$25,000.

Many ideas for increased activities for the coming year were referred to the committee on suggestions.

Murray G. Walter
Harrison
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY

WILLIAM W. WHELOCK & WILLIAM G. BIERD RECEIVERS

OPERATING DEPARTMENT

A. P. TITUS, CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER.
CHICAGO, ILL.

W. H. PENRITH, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
C. W. BEARDEN, SUPERINTENDENT TRANSPORTATION,
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
ALEX. GRANT, SUPERINTENDENT CAR SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILL.

M. DONAHOE, GENERAL SUPERVISOR OF MAINTENANCE
E. GEPHART, SUPERVISOR BRIDGES & BUILDINGS
S. U. RHYMER, SUPERINTENDENT TELEGRAPH & SIGNAL ENGINEER,
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Chicago Ill. July 17th. 1926

Mr. Louis A. Warren,
Zionsville, Indiana.

Dear Sir:-

During the time of the Abraham Lincoln Memorial services that were held in Chicago some time ago I read an address that you delivered here on the life of Lincoln and I thought you might be interested in buying a picture same as the post card enclosed, only that the size of same on mat but not framed is 14 by 11 inches, that is the actual size of the picture proper, the mat of course makes it much larger in its entirety. This picture is the result of work of my father who gathered the data for same and as my father is now deceased and I am Executor of his estate, am trying to dispose of the pictures he had on hand. If you are interested the price is Five dollars and I will mail you picture upon receipt of check. As I will be out of the city for two weeks from July 23rd, you can address me at 303 South WEST GRAND Avenue or after that time at my residence 314 West 72nd, street, Chicago Ill.

My Father was a great admirer of President Lincoln and at one time was in partnership in Law with Mr. William Herndon, who was Lincoln's Law Partner. My Father was a resident of Springfield Illinois.

If you are in Chicago some time in the future I would be pleased to meet you. You can phone me at Harrison 5770 Local 288. My business address is Room 300 at 340 West Harrison street care Chicago and Alton R.R.

Yours truly

G. H. Herndon

PLANS OF "LINCOLN CENTER" DISPLAYED

Myron H. West, city planner, yesterday afternoon explained and exhibited twelve new drawings in connection with the Lincoln center feature of the Springfield city plan, to members of the joint committees of the Lincoln Centennial association and the city planning and zoning commission, at a meeting in the city hall. The showing was preparatory to the meeting tonight of the Lincoln Centennial association in the Centennial building, at which time Mr. West will exhibit slides of the new drawings. The drawings are designed to give a clearer idea of the central plan idea as first given in the planner's report.

The Lincoln center will comprise about nine acres, located around the Lincoln home at Eighth and Edwards streets. It will include a water panel, arched entrances, and about it will be grouped future federal, state, county and city buildings.

NEW CATHEDRAL AT SPRINGFIELD TELLS HISTORY

Building to Be Dedicated Sunday Honors Lincoln.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE OCT 19 1908

Prelates and clergymen from all over the United States will gather in Springfield, Ill., this week for the dedication on next Sunday of the new Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and three buildings, which with it form a cathedral group. Cardinal Mundelein will be present at the dedication and Archbishop J. J. Glennon of St. Louis will preach the sermon. The Rt. Rev. James A. Griffin, bishop of Springfield, who made possible the building of the cathedral group, will dedicate the buildings. Several archbishops, bishops and monsignori and hundreds of priests will be the guests of Bishop Griffin, who is a former Chicago boy. Arrangements have been made for special trains to carry thousands of Catholic laymen to the dedication ceremonies.

To Continue Three Days.

These exercises will continue for three days—Sunday, Monday and Tuesday—and will include a diamond jubilee celebration of the diocese of Springfield.

The exercises will open at 10:30 a. m. Sunday with the celebration of solemn pontifical mass in the cathedral itself and of two field masses in the neighborhood of the cathedral for the accommodation of those who are unable to enter the building. Bishops will be the celebrants at these field masses.

Following the masses there will be a banquet for the prelates and clergy followed by a tour of the cathedral group and a sacred concert in which the Paulist choir of Chicago will take part.

On Monday Bishop Francis C. Kelley of Oklahoma, a former Chicagoan, will celebrate pontifical high mass in the cathedral in honor of the diamond jubilee of the diocese. Another banquet will be served at 1:30 p. m. and then there will be a visit to the tomb of Lincoln in the Springfield cemetery. Cardinal Mundelein will lay a wreath on the Emancipator's tomb. Monday evening there will be a public reception in honor of Cardinal Mundelein and the visiting clergy in the state arsenal.

Tuesday will be Springfield day. A pontifical high mass will be celebrated at which the parochial school children will be present and flag raising and other patriotic exercises will be held.

Style of Lincoln's Days Used.

The new cathedral group comprises the cathedral itself, the episcopal residence, the school and a convent, all built of Mankato stone in the Greek revival style of architecture which was in its glory when President Lincoln was presiding over the destinies of the nation. This style was selected by Bishop Griffin because of his admiration for the President whose life was so centered around that of the diocese of Springfield.

The patriotic note is carried out in the windows of the new cathedral which are made as mosaics of finely translucent glass. One of the windows depicts President Lincoln sending Archbishop Hughes of New York to Europe to arouse sympathy for the federal cause in France and other European nations during the civil war. Another shows George Washington dispatching John Carroll, the first American Catholic bishop, on a mission to the French Canadians. Other episodes in American history depicted are the arrival of Father Marquette on the banks of the Mississippi, the landing of Columbus and St. Brendan crossing the Atlantic to the western hemisphere in the fifth century.

A SUGGESTION TO TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAVELERS

According to information given me by railroad men, tickets from eastern cities to the Far West may be routed via Springfield over the following railroads, using gateways listed, at no additional cost:

Wabash

| | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|
| Buffalo | } —Springfield— { | Kansas City |
| Detroit | | Omaha |
| Chicago | | Albia and |
| Toledo | | St. Paul |

Baltimore & Ohio

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Pittsburgh | } —Springfield— { | Peoria |
| Cincinnati | | Omaha |
| Indianapolis | | Kansas City |

Chicago & Alton

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Chicago | } —Springfield— { | St. Louis |
| Bloomington | | Kansas City |

Illinois Central

Chicago ——— Springfield ——— St. Louis

Stop-overs Allowed on Through Tickets

VISIT THE LINCOLN SHRINES

SHARPSBURG

The Haylands Stock Farm.

TAYLORVILLE

Manners Park.*

The Country Club Grounds.

The Memorial School Building.

PANA

The Amling Rose Co. operates a very large greenhouse there (wholesale only).

DECATUR

The James Milliken University campus.
Lake Decatur.

Nothing is more beautiful than the fruit trees in blossom and cattle, horses and hogs on green pastures in the early spring.

Growing grain and hay fields, such as corn, oats, wheat, rye, clover and timothy, are concrete and convincing reasons for being an optimist.

Persons who will stop in the vicinity of large groves of trees and quietly listen will enjoy incomparable concerts given by native song birds.

PRINTED IN SPRINGFIELD
"The Inspiring City"

SECOND EDITION

BEAUTY SPOTS

ALONG THE

HISTORIC SANGAMON

Published by
CHAS. R. ECHOLS

HANDBOOK
FOR TOURISTS
No. 2

PHILLIPS BROS. PRINT
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

(15—2000—5-1-29)

THE territory lying within the Sangamon River water-shed is connected in many ways with history relating to Abraham Lincoln and has received much publicity thereby.

It is also interesting from the standpoint of scenic beauty. Beautiful views may be seen at the following places:

SPRINGFIELD & VICINITY

Washington Park*—Beautiful trees, mainly white oak, hickory, black walnut and cottonwood.

Bunn Park*—The stately elm trees on the golf course.

Lincoln Park*—Grassy playgrounds; oak and hawthorne trees.

Enos Park*—Pretty shrubbery.

The Capitol Grounds*—The capitol buildings, beautiful shrubbery, and flowers in season. The landscape gardening was one of the accomplishments of the Honorable Louis L. Emmerson while he was Secretary of State.

From the southwest corner, near the intersection of Edwards and Spring Streets, may be obtained a good view of Springfield's sky-line. The Ridgely-Farmers State Bank Building, viewed from this point at night, is picturesque.

The Franklin Life Insurance Co. Building and Lawn.

The Weaver Mfg. Co. Building and Lawn.

The Post Office Building.

The Lincoln Homestead.*

The Illinois Watch Co. Factory and Lawn.

The Ridgely-Farmers State Bank Building.

The Sangamo Electric Co. Factory.

The Myers Building.

The Abraham Lincoln Hotel.

The Springfield Life Insurance Co. Building.

The Springfield Marine Bank Building.

The Elks Building.

The Governor's Mansion and Lawn.

The Illinois Power Co. Building.

The Knights of Columbus Building.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Strong's Cafeteria.

The St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The Orpheum Theatre.

The St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Hillier Storage Co. Building.

The Roselawn Memorial Park.

The J. Ralph Tobin Jewelry Store Building.

The Herndon Building.

The Springfield Dry Goods Co. Building.

The Golden Gardens Addition.

Leonard's Nursery.

The Lindley Gardens.*

The Thos. C. Smith & Sons Funeral Home.

The Douglas School Building.

State Fair Grounds*—The new grand stand.

Oak Ridge Cemetery—Lincoln's Monument* and oak trees.

The High School Building.

The Illini Country Club Grounds as seen from Washington Park.

The Continental Auto Insurance Underwriters Building.

The Oak Knolls residential section in the vicinity of Wiggins Avenue.

The houses in the Wanless & Wanless Subdivision in the vicinity of the intersection of South Glenwood Avenue and Ash Street.

The Springfield Art Assn. Lawn—Good specimens of sassafras, gingko, basswood, tulip and black walnut trees.

The bungalows in the Payne Addition on South Fourth and South Fifth Streets south of Ash Street.

An American Elm—Located just north of the intersection of Henrietta St. and Lawrence Ave.

The Municipal Waterworks and Power Plant*—Large plant; fine view of river bend.

WILLIAMSVILLE

The High School Building.

ELKHART

The hill on which the Oglesby estate is located.

ATHENS

The Community High School Building.

PETERSBURG

Old Salem State Park.*

The State Highway Bridge.

RIDDLE HILL & VICINITY

Grant's Tree.

Picturesque ravines.

RIVERTON & VICINITY

Carver's Bend.

The river as seen from the State Bridge.

Wheeland Haven—A private estate one mile east of Riverton. Farm land in that vicinity is typical of the rich central Illinois corn belt.

ILLIOPOLIS

The Township High School Building.

MONTICELLO

Beautiful homes.

The High School Building.

Picturesque hills to the northeast.

* Visitors welcome.

Lincoln Memorial, Civic Center Plans Backed by Sangamon County Board

Authorized by vote of the Sangamon county board of supervisors, Chairman Fred W. Cravens is scheduled to appoint a committee of three to co-operate with the city of Springfield, state and county officials in the proposal for construction of a civic center here and making the present court house a Lincoln memorial.

The board Tuesday afternoon adopted Paul G. Dixon's motion for appointment of the committee after Mayor Kapp and Logan Hay, president of the Abraham Lincoln association, explained the plan.

U. S. Funds Sought

Federal funds for financing the project in some way are to be sought if the public works bill pending in congress is adopted. Mayor Kapp proposed that the city and county join in construction of a civic center on the site of the present city hall at Seventh and Monroe streets. He proposed either a single joint city-county

building or a group of buildings. He said that he thinks the project can be financed, with the use of federal funds, so that the county will not be left with a bonded debt.

Construction would be handled by the federal government and labor would be selected according to federal regulations, he said.

Hay, discussing the angle of making the court house a Lincoln memorial, asserted that the problem of preserving the court house as a memorial must some time be solved. The building, he declared, must not be torn down when it is abandoned as a court house. The Abraham Lincoln association and the Illinois State Historical society are interested in restoring the building, he said.

Hay quoted Governor Horner as favoring a plan for removing the first story, which was constructed since the time Lincoln served there as a state representative when the building was the state capitol.

Clarence R. Clendenin of the Illinois State Register and A. W. Shipton of the Illinois State Journal also spoke briefly endorsing the project.

Murray S. Hanes, member of the board, said that in his travels through Europe he found that Europeans generally know the names of four American cities — New York, Chicago, Washington, and Springfield, and that they know more about Springfield than they do about New York and Chicago, because of Lincoln's association with the city.

Occupies Lincoln Office

Hanes said that he occupies what is said to be the last remaining private office occupied by Lincoln. He has learned, he said, from the many visitors who call there about their appreciation for the court house in its relation with Lincoln.

The motion as adopted by the board directs the committee of three to advise with the board's judiciary, finance, and court house and grounds standing committees, as well as to co-operate with city, county and state officials.

Earlier in the afternoon the board adopted a resolution directing county officials to transfer to the state historical library any historical records they have in their files. The resolution was offered by Albert C. Schlipf at the request of Paul M. Angel, state historical librarian. Most of the Lincoln records in the court house have been lost, but those remaining are to be transferred, under the resolution. Photostatic copies are to be substituted in the files.

The board also adopted a resolution urging the state to complete the construction of the Lincoln trail pavement between Springfield and New Salem State park. The resolution advocates paving a gap between the Beardstown hard road and the Menard county line.

Where Lincoln Lived

By George Matthew Adams

Ill. State Register Feb. 12 - 1936

(EDITOR'S NOTE—George Matthew Adams, head of the Adams Feature Service, which furnished a number of articles to the Illinois State Register, was so impressed on a recent visit to Springfield that he wrote the following article on Lincoln for publication in one of his daily columns:)

These are thoughts from Springfield, Illinois, where Lincoln lived, and from which city he went to Washington to become president of the United States in 1861.

Not far from here is the village of Old Salem, where Lincoln worked in a store and where he used to study books, lying on the floor before a light from burning wood-knots and shavings. He went into partnership with a man named Berry—but the store failed because Berry drank too much and Lincoln read too much, and told too many stories to old cronies who sat around. The stock in the store was sold in the spring of 1833 to satisfy creditors—but Lincoln made good every loss—through it took him nearly 15 years!

Down on South Fifth street here, for over 16 years, Lincoln had a law office with "Billy" Herndon. They occupied a little back room of a store building, and here the sign "Lincoln & Herndon" waved on old rusty hinges at the foot of the stairway until Lincoln's death.

Here is the impressive tomb of Lincoln's where he rests, but his real monument is the greatness and nobleness of character which will forever inspire those who learn from his life.

All day I have been thinking of that crude little cabin where Lincoln was born in Kentucky, and of the beautiful memorial that has been since built near Hodgenville, to his memory—and my mind has wandered to Washington to that wonderful memorial there. From the backwoods to the presidency—and then, to belong to the ages, as Stanton declared, at the time of his tragic death.

Near old Salem town, at Petersburg, Ill, is also the simple grave of Ann Rutledge, marked by a small stone. She it was whom Lincoln loved as a young man, and it is said that he often wept when it rained hard—because the rain fell upon her grave.

Also, in this town, lived Vachel Lindsay who wrote that immortal poem: "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight." Great poetry is the product of suffering, sorrow, and strife. Lindsay died because inappreciation and misunderstanding broke his heart.

One of the most poignant things I have ever read was that of the death of Lincoln's mother, as told by the late Senator Albert J. Beveridge in his life of Lincoln. In after years Lincoln paid this tribute: "All that I am, or ever hope to be, I owe to my angel Mother."

State Has \$10,500,000 Invested In Buildings in Springfield but Needs Are Constantly Increasing

Setting an example in construction to the city of Springfield, the state will have more than \$10,500,000 expended in buildings in Springfield with completion of the new archives, army and police radio broadcasting buildings here by the end of the year.

Construction of the incomplete buildings is moving rapidly forward.

The state began its local construction program in 1837 when the first state house, now the Sangamon county court house was erected. The cornerstone was laid on July 4 of that year, although construction was not completed until 1853 after expenditure of \$260,000, more than double the amount estimated.

From that time until the present, building after building has gone up in Springfield with state money paying the bills. The largest group is the state house and nearby structures while the state fair grounds, comprising structures, inventoried at \$1,600,167, is the second largest. The state fair buildings have been enlarged and extended almost annually since the fair was permanently established here in 1894.

Lincoln's Home First

Lincoln's home was the first of buildings now owned by the state to be erected, although it did not pass to the state until after Lincoln's death when the Great Emancipator's son, Robert Lincoln, donated it. The building was erected in 1839 and was purchased by Abraham Lincoln for \$1,500 in 1844. It was originally a one story home.

The executive mansion was erected at a cost of \$31,000 in 1853 to 1855 and was occupied two years later.

The state house, made necessary by the smallness of the first capitol, took more than 20 years to complete. The first appropriation of \$3,000,000 was made by the general assembly on Feb. 25, 1867, and the following year construction was started. The appropriation was inadequate and it was necessary to ask approval of the people for larger expenditures. Twice the voters rejected the proposition but in 1884 enough money to finish the job was provided. In 1888 the building was completed, although it had been occupied in its incomplete state since 1876. The approximate cost of construction, according to records in the state architect's office, was \$3,831,712.

Tomb Started in 1869

Erection of Lincoln's tomb was started in 1869 and was completed five years later. The body was placed in it in 1874. Originally \$200,000 was spent for the memorial crypt and in 1895 an additional \$30,000 was expended to repair the tomb. The structure was rebuilt in 1899 to 1901 at a cost of \$100,000 and six years ago it was again rebuilt and restored at a cost of \$163,358.47. President Herbert Hoover coming to Springfield to rededicate it.

The first buildings at the state fair

Springfield Buildings Owned by State

| Buildings | Date Erected | Date Occupied | Approximate Cost |
|---|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| Lincoln Home (purchased by Lincoln in 1844 for \$1,500; donated to state by Robert Lincoln, his son.) | 1837 | | |
| Executive Mansion | 1853-55 | 1857 | \$31,000 |
| State house | 1868-88 | 1876 | 3,831,712 |
| Lincoln's tomb | 1869-74 | 1874 | 200,000 |
| Repairs | 1895 | | 30,000 |
| Rebuilt | 1899-1901 | | 100,000 |
| Restored and reconstructed | 1930 | | 163,358 |
| State fair grounds | 1894-1936 | | 1,600,167 |
| Power house and arsenal | 1901-03 | 1903 | 150,000 |
| Supreme court | 1905-08 | 1908 | 350,000 |
| Centennial Memorial building | 1919-21 | 1921 | 1,703,830 |
| Centennial annex | 1929-31 | 1931 | 612,876 |
| State garage | 1930-31 | 1931 | 99,408 |
| Laboratory and film storage vault.... | 1931 | 1931 | 41,676 |
| Highway laboratory | 1934-35 | 1935 | 81,732 |
| State police radio tower | 1936 | 1936 | 75,000 |
| Armory and office building | 1936 | | *1,006,288 |
| Archives building | 1936 | | *500,000 |

*Estimated.

ground, the exposition building and machinery hall, were erected in 1894.

By 1900 the state found itself in need of a power house and arsenal. The following two years saw the buildings going up and in 1903 both structures were occupied. A total of \$150,000 was expended in the project. President Theodore Roosevelt came to Springfield to dedicate the arsenal on June 4, 1903.

Five years later the supreme court building was added to the state house group. The building, one of the most beautiful in the city, cost \$350,000 and provided space for the supreme and appellate courts and the attorney general's staff. Living quarters for the justices also were set up so that the men might remain in the building while in conferences to decide major points in legal battles.

Centennial Building

State building here was at a standstill for 12 years thereafter but in 1917 an appropriation of \$800,000 was made to erect the Centennial building, named in honor of the state's 100 years of existence. The appropriation was inadequate in the light of war prices and \$1,703,830 was expended before the building was completed in 1921. The building was originally intended to be used exclusively for educational purposes but many commissions and state departments have offices in it at present.

An annex to the building was erected at a cost of \$612,876 from 1929 to 1931 and preliminary plans call for further additions later.

In 1931 the state also erected a laboratory and film storage vault at the state fair grounds, expending \$41,676.30 for the purpose.

As the state highway division expanded and the number of state-

owned automobiles increased, it became necessary for Illinois to erect a state garage to economically care for and store its automobiles. The garage building, at Second and Ash streets, was completed and occupied in 1931 after expenditure of \$99,408.83. Two years ago the highway division constructed a laboratory building near the state garage, spending \$81,732.24 for the structure.

A year ago it became apparent more office space and storage space for all departments of the state would be needed and the legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 for reconstruction of the arsenal and \$500,000 for erection of a state archives building. The PWA came to the aid of the state in these instances and granted 45 percent of the cost of the buildings so that Illinois would not have to carry all of the financial load. As plans developed the cost estimate was raised slightly and indications are about \$2,000,000 will be spent before the projects are completed.

Installation of the state police radio system also brought a small addition to the state buildings here as about \$75,000 was expended in erection of the broadcasting unit at the fair grounds.

More Room Needed

Even with all of its own buildings, the state has been unable to find room for its many departments and divisions without renting much of office space from private individuals. The greater part of two floors of the Illinois building are used by the state finance department. The building and loan and other divisions of the state auditor's office occupy the greater part of a floor in the Ridgely bank

building. In the Payne building, the pardon board, division of criminal identification and investigation, and officers of the department of public welfare are located.

Governor Horner and his aides hope to move most of the offices into the new armory when the building is completed.



Underwood & Underwood;
Ewing Galloway.
Lincoln statue, Newark,
N. J., and the Lincoln
store, New Salem, Ill.



ness leaders of the Illinois State capital outdoes itself to command national attention. Important figures in Midwestern industrial, political and intellectual life are generally invited to mingle with the grandsons and great-grandsons of Lincoln's associates, while the guest speaker is often a leader of Cabinet, ambassadorial or gubernatorial rank. Not infrequently he is a statesman testing out his Presidential availability and caliber. This year the principal address will be given by Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania.

In a sense, too, there is a fourth side to Springfield's celebration. Prominent at all exercises, and in intermittent street and hotel lobby

song services, is the Lincoln Liberty Chorus of 100 Negroes. But the Liberty Chorus is simply the nucleus of a greater gathering, for from all over Central Illinois, if the weather is at all propitious, Negroes pour into Springfield.

Lincoln Relics Shown

For visitors drawn to any of these gatherings, a pretty full Lincoln Day's calendar can be made up in visiting Springfield's relics of its most distinguished citizen. The Lincoln home, of course, is there, the same two-story white frame structure with wooden pegs in its floors, that the sixteenth President left on a February morning in 1861. Only a few of the furnishings are Lincoln family originals, but the rest, in the downstairs rooms, are either replicas or pieces of the period of Lincoln's and Mary Todd's Springfield life. Within another year it is expected that the upstairs bedrooms will also be furnished in the style of the Eighteen Fifties described in the best Springfield reminiscences.

The Lincoln and Herndon law office is also on view, and so are the

NEXT Friday will mark the 128th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Except in the Southern States it is noted nationally, and increasingly Lincoln admirers seem to spend the day in Lincoln pilgrimages.

There are four shrines where Lincoln's memory is formally honored and, of course, dozens of places associated with his career where occasional ceremonies are held. The principal exercises are held at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington; at Springfield, Ill., where the Emancipator did much of his life's work and found his way to greatness; at Lincoln City, Ind., where he passed his formative years and struggled for an education and where his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is buried, and at Hodgenville, Ky., his birthplace.

Ceremonies in the Capital

The capital, as a rule, marks Lincoln's Birthday only with formal ceremony. This year, as previously, the Loyal Legion, an organization of Civil War officers and their descendants, will be in charge of the Washington service. A brief invocation and musical program is given at the Lincoln Memorial and wreaths are laid at the base of the Lincoln statue by representatives of the G. A. R., the American Legion and a large number of patriotic bodies.

President Roosevelt took part last year, placing his own wreath in silent tribute to his predecessor, and the President is expected to attend again on Friday. Generally about 1,000 people, fully half of whom are tourists in Washington, are at the exercises. At the Lincoln Museum, in the Ford's Theatre building, where Lincoln was shot on April 14, 1865, and at the house across the street on Tenth Street where he died early the following morning, custodians report that on Lincoln's Birthday attendance is usually 30 per cent above ordinary Winter days. "Most of the extra visitors come from the Middle West," the guards agree. "It seems as if all the Middle Westerners in town manage to come in on the birthday."

The Day at Springfield

As a rule, the biggest assembly of Lincoln admirers occurs at Springfield, Ill. This year, for instance, there will be three phases to the exercises. The Illinois Young Republicans will gather from all over the State to observe the birthday of their party's first President with the best brand of Republican oratory. This year, too, the American Legion in Illinois will conduct a pilgrimage to the Lincoln tomb and the other Springfield shrines.

But the climax of the Springfield celebration usually comes at the annual banquet of the Mid-Day Luncheon Club. On Lincoln Day this organization of civic and busi-

rooms in the old Illinois State House, now the Sangamon County court house, where the President-elect received delegations of distinguished counselors in the Winter of 1860-61.

Eight miles away lies the newest Lincoln memorial project—the village of New Salem, where Lincoln kept store, read law and ran for the Legislature in the Eighteen Thirties. It has been restored by the Civilian Conservation Corps, so far as fourteen of its twenty-six log cabins are concerned, to the last cooking spit and even to the whisky jugs—empty, as it happens—on the Lincoln & Berry store counters.

The center of Springfield's memorial interest, however, is the tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery. Always by evening of Lincoln Day the base of the tall granite shaft is buried in wreaths contributed by all types of Lincoln admirers, from national statesmen and foreign Ambassadors to the anonymous friends of extinct G. A. R. posts.

Local Celebrations

The other observances in the Lincoln country have much more of a local flavor—a flavor which Lincoln himself, no doubt, would have appreciated. In Lincoln City, Ind., there is usually a speech by a Hoosier celebrity and exercises by the descendants of Lincoln's old Gentryville neighbors in the little stone amphitheatre surrounding the tomb of Nancy Hanks. Usually, if the day is at all favorable, there are many visitors in town on Lincoln Day, but because of this year's flood the observance may be almost as local as were gangling young Abe's birthday celebrations there between 1817 and 1830.

Kentucky's chief gathering place for Lincoln birthday tourists is the birthplace farm, three miles south of Hodgenville, now maintained by the Federal Government as the Abraham Lincoln National Park. A preserve of 110 acres of Thomas Lincoln's original Sinking Spring Farm, the park was acquired by the Lincoln Farm Association in 1906 and accepted for the Federal Government by President Wilson in 1916.

In a setting of sunken gardens and granite steps, the 12 by 17 foot log cabin in which the Civil War President was born stands protected from the elements by a Greek temple of gleaming white granite. The cornerstone was laid by President Theodore Roosevelt on Lincoln's centenary anniversary in 1909 and the completed memorial dedicated by President Taft three years later.

At Hodgenville something pleasant is likely to happen to the Lincoln Day tourist, especially if he has reasonable credentials as a student of Lincoln lore or a Lincoln devotee or just as a moderately distinguished Kentuckian. He may be invited to dinner, and this banquet of the Ladies Lincoln League is the climax to the birthplace's celebration.



Times Wide World.

The tomb of Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., where the Emancipator was buried in 1865.

Hodgenville has been slightly flooded, but there is no question of calling off this year's most important party.

Besides the Grecian temple, Hodgenville has the Lincoln Memorial Library, recently completed

by WPA funds obtained through the activities of the Ladies League. There are also a number of old houses where Tom Lincoln, possibly with little Abe holding his hand, used to drop in for trading and social calls.

Other minor shrines in the Midwest and Kentucky likely to see extra visitors on Lincoln Day include the old Illinois State Capitol at Vandalia, where the alleged footprint of Assemblyman Lincoln is preserved outside a window from which he leaped in a day of furious practical politics to break a quorum. There are the houses of Mary Todd's wealthy slave-holding kinfolk in Lexington, where Lincoln visited fairly frequently, especially at the time of his 1847-48 term in Congress. In them he learned to value the Southerners' sincerity in the great nineteenth century controversy, even if he could not accept their basic social institution.

Not far away are the Illinois county seats where the debates with Stephen A. Douglas were held, a few of them with their ancient court houses still standing, and more than a score of other county seats in which tablets mark where Lincoln pled while riding the pioneer law circuits.

At all these points Lincoln Day visits are more or less dependent on the weather, which in the Midwest's mid-February may range anywhere from springlike balminess to flood or subzero blizzards. But each year as the Lincoln saga strengthens its hold on the national imagination, attendance—barring the worst of weathers—is noticeably greater.

CENTENNIAL

One hundred years ago Springfield was chosen as the Capital City of the great State of Illinois.

In conferring this honor, Springfield's most illustrious son, Abraham Lincoln, took part.

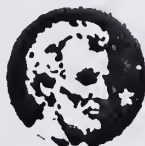
Materially our city has advanced far since Lincoln's day and this store is proud to have played a part in this progress for over three-quarters of a century.

Spiritually our city's dearest treasures are the intimate associations with, and the memories of the great emancipator.

In celebrating this memorable occasion may we find new inspiration in the life of him, of whom another gifted son of Springfield, Vachel Lindsay, wrote:

"It is portentous, and a thing of state
That here at midnight, in our little town
A mourning figure walks, and will not rest,
Near the old court-house pacing up and down,

"Or by his homestead, or in shadowed yards
He lingers where his children used to play,
Or through the market, on the well-worn stones
He stalks until the dawn stars burn away."



Extend Tribute To Emancipator

Lincoln-Douglass Fete Is Marked By Address.

Concluding Springfield's observance of Lincoln's birthday more than 250 colored people last night paid tribute to the great emancipator and Frederick Douglass, self-freed slave, at a banquet at St. Paul's A.M.E. church.

Sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the affair served as an annual report meeting for the local body of the national group.

Principal speaker for the evening was Attorney Sidney Revels Redmond of St. Louis, who recently gained national repute for his successful efforts on behalf of colored people in a legal battle decided by the U. S. supreme court.

Charging his listeners with the task of keeping up the work which the N.A.A.C.P. has been doing, Mr. Redmond said:

"The Armageddon is still to be fought. Napoleon always charged his troops while his enemy was suffering the pangs of defeat and thereby maintained morale in his forces."

"Vigilance, leadership and much money are still needed for the battle to gain for the colored people the rights to which they are entitled by the amendments to the constitution."

Citing the recoup of Germany during the years since the World war, Redmond declared:

"While we do not advocate persecution we do cite the advances made by Nazi Germany during the last twenty years as an example of what privation, vigilance and leadership can do for a nation. Determination brought Germany from a downtrodden, defeated nation in 1919 to a feared power in 1939. What will 1959 bring?" the St. Louisan declared.

Toastmaster of the evening was W. Douglas Isabel. Mr. Redmond, leader of the N.A.A.C.P. organization in the Missouri city, was introduced by S. B. Osby, jr., president of the local chapter.

To conclude the ceremonies the Webster plaque, donated each year to the colored person making the most outstanding contribution to the cause of colored people in this community, was presented to Melvin L. Gray for his efforts in music. The presentation was by Mrs. Robert A. Byrd. Donors of the plaque are Dr. and Mrs. D. E. Webster.

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Tradition of Lincoln Guarded in Springfield

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

1946
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12—

The patient, war-saddened figure of Abraham Lincoln, "a man to match the mountains and the sea," means more this year to those who have come from many lands for a quiet sojourn in the city of his early struggles, victories, and unfolding greatness.

Springfield cherishes its Lincoln associations, acquired in the quarter century the great statesman lived here as one of its own citi-

zens. And the world of Lincoln admirers can be thankful that the capital of Illinois guards its historic associations not by dressing up the place with showy memorials, but by just remaining itself.

In many ways Springfield of today is not so different from the City of the '50s when Abraham Lincoln and a former Springfield resident, Stephen A. Douglas, debated the slavery question before its tense crowds. It has grown six or sevenfold in population; mud streets have given place to pavements; and handsome modern buildings have risen. But quaint 3½-story business structures still remain on old-fashioned Court House Square and are pointed out as places where Lincoln "officed" (as they say here), where he wrote his first inaugural address, and where Mrs. Lincoln did her "trading." Some have been modernized with sleek first-floor fronts and neon signs, but the structures remain the same, and with the help of old residents one can see them as they used to be.

Old Building Stands

Dominating the downtown scene, in spite of near-by skyscrapers, is the century-old store edifice in the Square that was the Capitol when Lincoln sat in the Legislature. Here, citizens tell you, Lincoln delivered his "House Divided" speech. Today the weathered building stands on an added first story and serves as the Sangamon County Court House. Historically-inclined citizens wish the anachronistic first floor could be pulled out from under, but they find it would be a difficult and costly undertaking.

Most famous of the City's memorials to Lincoln is of course the monument and tomb, with its beautiful hall of Lincoln statutes. Most intimate is the house Lincoln owned and in which the family lived for 17 years before his election as President.

Not far from Springfield, just 25 miles away, is the restored village of New Salem, where Lincoln lived for six years before coming to Springfield. Together, New Salem and Springfield cover a most important stretch of his career—his early storekeeping days, the period when he studied law, his years in the State Legislature, those of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and his election as President.

Links With Lincoln

In both New Salem and Springfield, one may study history on foot by following the guide books. In this pleasant City of 80,000, they point out places of Lincoln associations—the C. M. Smith store,

above which Lincoln, seated at a multi-pigeonholed desk, wrote his first Inaugural; the Logan House, where he was often a guest; and the plain little station from which he left for Washington and where he delivered his farwell to the people of Springfield, an address carved on the slab that backs his statue at the approach to the present Capitol.

It's nearly 80 years now since Mr. Lincoln said good-bye at the Great Western Railway Station, but there are residents here who remember him and the hospitality of the Lincoln family.

Lincoln Collectors

Best known of the Lincoln collectors in Springfield is the Governor, Henry Horner, who has gathered some 5,000 volumes. Most picturesque of the collectors is undoubtedly Herbert Wells Fay, guide and custodian of the national monument to Lincoln and the tomb here. Last year 121,840 people registered in his guest book and heard his talk about the monument.

Actual Lincoln relics—furniture, garments and the like—are not so numerous in Springfield as one

might expect, for one reason or another, but Springfield commemorates Lincoln in practical ways. The research association just mentioned is one. Another is the ever-growing Lincoln Memorial Garden, a woman's tribute to the City's greatest citizen.

Planting Lincoln Forest

Mrs. T. J. Knudson, a Springfield member of the Garden Club of Illinois, conceived the idea seven or eight years ago of memorializing Lincoln by planting a forest with the trees and blooming shrubs and wild flowers that grew in the virgin forests of pioneer days.

The idea grew and grew. First the City set aside some 60 acres along the lake for the Garden. Then the Garden Club of Illinois got the enthusiastic aid of Jens Jensen, landscape architect, in planning the plantings.

Still the work goes on. This spring quantities of violets are to be planted, and the limits of the park defined with rail fences, and accented with wild roses. A ceremony is planned for May 15, when a garden club trek to the place has been arranged.

Herndon Anniversary Recalls 75 Years Of Steady Growth

Open House Held By Store For Customers And Friends; Recall Fashion Changes Since 1866.

By BEULAH GORDON.

State Journal Staff Writer.

The diamond jubilee of seventy-five years of business acumen and merchandising initiative was observed by R. F. Herndon & Co. yesterday with open house for customers and friends.

Inside the store's entrance baskets of flowers surrounded a large portrait of the late R. F. Herndon, who founded the store in 1866. On hand to greet visitors were his sons, O. Lewis and John W. Herndon, present owners and managers of the business.

Refreshments were served guests at the store's luncheonette, and the eighty-three employees joined in the spirit of the occasion by making the visitors welcome and informing them concerning the establishment.

R. F. Herndon was a man of shrewdness and ingenuity. It was not by chance, thinks his son, O. Lewis Herndon, that he opened his business in 1866, seventy-five years ago on the evening of St. Patrick's day. Nothing was sold on that occasion, but the crowds were invited in to gaze to their hearts content.

Outgrow Three Locations.

After that the business outgrew three locations. From its first site on the west side of Sixth street, the store was moved in 1873, to the Brady building on the south side of Lincoln square. In 1882 the store moved to the northwest corner of Fifth and Adams street, and in 1912, it was moved to the present building.

No merchandise was sold for two days at the Fifth street store opening O. Lewis Herndon recalls, and all the men clerks wore new suits, and all the women clerks, new dresses. Those were the days of the horse and wagon delivery and the teams and wagons were rented from Little's livery stable.

"We had only a half day off on Christmas, New Years, the Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving," Mr. Herndon remembered. "For weeks before Christmas the store remained open until midnight. The employees had no noon hour and meals were served them at the store.

"We had little cash girls who took the customer's purchases and money back to the cashier at the wrapping desk and brought back the paper wrapped parcels and change.

First Auto Delivery.

"Piece goods and trimmings were two of our biggest items of merchandise. There was silk taffeta so stiff a dress made from it could stand alone, and many types of

trimmings, laces, and embroideries.

We had a dressmaker in the store who would go with the customers to the counters and help them choose their material and design and make their dress. One customer recently told me she paid \$50 for a dress purchased in this manner and had it made over fifty times.

"When horse drawn delivery became too slow our store had the first electric delivery car in town in 1909."

Miss Margaret Hickey, who has been with the firm for sixty-two years, recalls many changes. When she went to work in the store on the south side of the square she even helped build the shelves. Perhaps no department has been so revolutionized by change as that of millinery.

In the Fifth street store Miss Hickey recalled about twenty girls were at work in millinery, and most of the hats were handmade. There were a few very expensive pattern hats bought from New York and copied from Parisian models. These were very expensive.

Recalling one that sold for \$45 Miss Hickey said, "It was a fine brimmed beaver hat and the edges had a slight droop. There was a six inch brown ostrich feather band all the way around the crown that shaded into a beautiful biege at the center."

Another she remembered was black lace trimmed with French flowers and a touch of black velvet ribbon, with a very broad wired lace brim. Hats were elegant in those days and the elaborate trimming was used over and over again. The four types of hats most in demand were dress, Sunday, tailored and reception hats.

Recall Old Window Display.

The workers in the millinery department wore little aprons, and on special occasions they dressed frilled and shirred ones of polka dotted and fine material.

Reminiscent of the opening days of the store is one of the window displays showing merchandise formerly purchased from the store and a part of the collection of Miss Eliza Condell.

An old fashioned lady elegant in a brown Irish poplin wearing a paisley shawl and a small brown net and straw bonnet faced with flowers and net ruching; and a model in a green silk quilted morning dress, form the center of interest.

Also shown are long handled parasols, mosaic jewelry, a high topped ladies sport hat, lace collars and cuffs, and pages from

Godey's illustrating the latest in women's styles.

Always progressive the store was noted for the originality and cleverness of its advertising.

Origin Of Circus Cuts.

Description in the issue of The State Journal last Sunday of a pink paper handbill sent out in 1882 by the R. F. Herndon Drygoods Co., illustrated with pictures of wild animals, trapeze artists, tumblers, lion tamers, etc., brought information to Lewis and John Herndon, present day owners and managers of the store, as to the origin of the idea of the unique advertisement.

Among others connected with the store at that period was William Dodd Chenery, who informed Mr. Herndon that some years before, in the seventies, the P. T. Barnum circus made annual visits to Springfield, and that the chief executives of the circus, not having quarters at the circus grounds tents, stopped at the Chenery House. After leaving the city one season their advertising men had left in the hotel a box containing cuts used in newspaper advance advertising, and the cuts were still stored somewhere in the hotel. Mr. Herndon, with customary shrewdness, saw the possibility of using the cuts in a handbill, as basis for comments regarding their application to articles for sale at the store, and asked Chenery to obtain them for him.

An amusing incident connected with the Barnum hotel visits was recalled by Mr. Chenery. It was the custom at that period for Mr. Barnum to be seated on the front seat, with the driver, of a massive chariot that led the circus parade, which always drew innumerable thousands of visitors to the downtown streets. The chariot, with a brass band playing in the rear portion, drew up at the hotel door an hour or more before the parade was to start and Mr. Barnum would issue from the hotel with impressive pomp, wearing a glistening high hat, seat himself with the driver, fold his arms across his breast and be driven majestically to the circus grounds. He was a large man, at that period in middle age, with a massive head and bushy, curly hair, and lent dignity to the parade.

Chenery Boy In Parade.

When the parade came down town, somewhat later, it entered Washington street at about Ninth street, and proceeded west to Fourth street, thence south to Capitol avenue (then Market street) and hack around the square and to the circus grounds.

The Chenery family and the hotel guests viewed the parade from in front of the hotel. As it passed the group a youth clad in rich garments of fairy prince standing in a small chariot drawn by a pony, waved enthusiastically at the family, who, to their surprise, recognized the third youngest son, Frank, then about 10 years old. When the parade finished Frank did not return to the hotel.

Lincoln Lives Again in Springfield Fete

81st Anniversary Of Death Marked

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER.

Staff Writer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—It didn't take much imagination to visualize Abraham Lincoln strolling through the corridor of the old State House at midnight last night.

Eighty-one years ago his body reached Springfield and lay in state there at what is now the Sangamon County Courthouse. The next day it was taken to the old hillside vault in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

The late Vachel Lindsay wrote one of the greatest of Lincoln poems—"Lincoln Walks at Midnight."

DISTINGUISHED citizens of the capital observed the anniversary on the stroke of midnight in the hall where Lincoln walked. The Lindsay poem was recited. Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, made up in a striking resemblance of the martyred president, recited his farewell address made to the citizens of Springfield on his departure for Washington on Feb. 11, 1861.

William E. Parington, ex-secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association, directed the exercises which were recorded and will be distributed in records to the schools of Illinois.

MISS ELIZABETH GRAHAM read the Lindsay poem:

"It is portentous and a thing of



Abraham Lincoln.

state that here at midnight,
in our little town,

"A mourning figure walks, and
will not rest, near the old
court house, pacing up and
down.

"It breaks his heart that kings

must murder still, that all
his hours of travail for men
seem yet in vain.

"And who will bring white peace
again that he may sleep upon
his hill again.

"The sins of all the war lords burn
his heart, he sees the dread-
naughts scouring every main.

"He carries on his shawl-draped
shoulders now the bitterness,
the folly and the pain."

AS THE CHORUS from Lincoln College at Lincoln, Ill., founded while Lincoln lived, sang some of the old-time songs of the period, Nickell's tall, gaunt form, with the high silk hat and the side whiskers, came slowly down the marble steps to the approximate spot where the martyr's remains lay in state four score and one years ago.

He gave the farewell address impressively:

"My friends: No one not in my situation can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything.

"Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young man to an old man.

"Here my children have been born and one is buried.

"I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed.

"With that assistance, I cannot fail, trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good. Let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care com-

mending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you affectionate farewell."

EARLE BENJAMIN Searcy, clerk of the State Supreme Court, spoke on Lincoln, the lawyer. He quoted Lincoln's famous prophecy:

"If, destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men, we must live through all time or die by suicide."

As the lights were dimmed, the throng filed silently out of the old State House, and the shade of the emancipator dissolved in the gloom.

Springfield Is Hub For Lincoln Rites

Many Ceremonies in Home Town That 'Humanized' Emancipator

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(Special)—Just fourscore and seven years ago Abraham Lincoln observed the last birthday he was to spend in Springfield, his home town.

In 1861, one year later, he was about to become President in Washington.

* * *

TODAY, ON the 138th anniversary of his birth, homage to the Civil War President centered in this city.

Many ceremonies were being held to commemorate the occasion—the annual American Legion pilgrimage to his tomb; an address by President George D. Stoddard of the University of Illinois; a meeting of the Abraham Lincoln Association and the laying of a wreath on his tomb by Brig. Gen. Homer Kiefer of the 5th Service Command, representing President Truman.

* * *

AND SPRINGFIELD residents were reminding visitors that it was this city which "humanized" Lincoln for history.

Shortly after his martyrdom idealists began picturing Lincoln as a demigod. The story of his life, as told by them, became a dry myth.

"This myth grew and until about 25 years ago all efforts to tell the Lincoln story realistically were fiercely condemned," recalled Dr. Benjamin P. Thomas, treasurer and former executive secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association.

* * *

BUT A group of Springfield

men decided to keep alive the memory of the warm, human lawyer the city had known. They were so successful that the world no longer knows that the man who saved the Union was a shrewd, skillful politician who sometimes told corny stories.

Schoolboys here can tell about the entry in the notebook of an Urbana carpenter: "May 12, '51 Seen Abe Lincoln run a foot race with Samuel Waters from Mane st. to Walnut st. in front of the courthouse. Abe beat."

They know too, the story about Lincoln leaping from the window of a Springfield church in 1840 to avoid a roll call vote of the Illinois legislature which was meeting there.

* * *

THE LATE Logan Hay, a lawyer, was credited by Thomas with being responsible for the revised interest in Lincoln. Hay was named president of the Abraham Lincoln Association in 1924 and made it a research organization.

As a result of these efforts, Thomas said, Lincoln emerged a far greater man than the idealists painted him.

"The truth never hurt Abraham Lincoln," he added.

**LET SHEILAH GRAHAM
KEEP YOU POSTED ON
HOLLYWOOD EVENTS
AND PERSONALITIES.**

ILLINOIS GROUP MEETS TO MAP LINCOLN FETE

No Penny Pinching, Stratton Urges

Springfield, Ill., July 26 [Special]—The Illinois Lincoln Sesquicentennial commission organized here Saturday to map plans for Illinois' contribution to the national Lincoln sesquicentennial in 1959.

Gov. Stratton suggested that Illinois' observance be "something useful to all the people of our state and significant to the nation." He urged a special effort in educating young people in Lincoln's beliefs.

Approve Dinner Plans

Stratton, countering charges issued in Washington Friday by Rep. Peter F. Mack [D., Carlinville] that the national commission has been extravagant in its spending of funds for the observance, urged that enough money be spent to insure a proper observance of Lincoln.

"I would rather spend too much on a Lincoln observance than spend too little and have it turn out a failure," he said.

The commission approved plans for a dinner in the Springfield armory on Lincoln's birthday.

Hold Up on Old Capitol

The commission postponed action on a resolution which would place it on record as favoring efforts to restore the Sangamon county courthouse as a historic shrine.

Lincoln made his famous "House Divided" speech in the building, which at that time was Illinois' capitol.

The commission was, however, sympathetic toward efforts to preserve Major's hall in Bloomington, scene of the first Republican Illinois convention in 1856.

but...

AS A. T. BURCH SEES IT

Land of Lincoln: Yes,

THE MEMORY of Abraham Lincoln, born 153 years ago last Monday, is especially venerated in Illinois.

Illinois calls itself "The Land of Lincoln." His tomb at Springfield, his old home in that city and the restored Salem, where Lincoln spent some years of his young manhood, are national shrines.



A. T. BURCH

It would probably surprise many visitors to these shrines to know that Lincoln was not, as President, supported consistently by his home state during his presidency.

He had carried the state by only a modest majority in 1860. He got 172,171 votes; Stephen A. Douglas, 160,205; John C. Breckenridge (Buchanan's vice president and the slave states' champion) 2,332; John Bell, the "Constitutional Union" candidate who advocated silence and forgetfulness on the issue of extending slavery into new territory, 4,913.

In 1860, Lincoln's party elected the Republican governor, Richard Yates. It won a majority of only one in the state Senate and a majority of five in the lower house of the Legislature.

But the Illinois constitutional convention in session exactly 100 years ago showed how tenuous was the hold of the Republican Party on the voters of Illinois during the war years.

THE constitutional convention was authorized by a vote of the Legislature early in 1861. Delegates were elected in the same number as members of the lower house of the Legislature, and from the same districts.

The convention included 45 Democrats, mostly hostile to Lincoln's war policies and those of Gov. Yates; 21 Republicans, seven "fusionists" and two delegates of doubtful

Resistance to His Programs Points Up Rights Gains

classification. It assembled Jan. 7, 1862.

Tries to Exceed Its Authority

The convention attempted in many ways to exceed the authority that properly belonged to it. It conducted (with some Republican support) an investigation of the governor's expenditures.

These expenditures substantially exceeded legislative appropriations for various war purposes, including the outfitting of the state's military units.

Most of these expenditures were undoubtedly justified by

the emergency the war created. This may not have been true of all of them.

Gov. Yates, in fact, for a while insisted on the state's prerogative to buy uniforms and other equipment while the federal war department was claiming that privilege for itself.

(Whatever Gov. Yates did rightly or wrongly, it perhaps ought to be noted in passing that Sidney Yates, now the Democratic candidate for Everett Dirksen's seat in the U.S. Senate, is not a descendant or relative of the war governor.)

A FEW DAYS before Lin-



LINCOLN



BRECKENRIDGE



DOUGLAS

coln's inauguration, Congress had submitted to the states a constitutional amendment that would have undertaken to prevent the federal government from ever interfering, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, with slavery in the states where it existed.

Congress had provided that its ratification be considered by the legislatures of the states.

However, the Illinois constitutional convention proceeded to adopt an "ordinance" to ratify the amendment on its own account by a vote of 39 to 26.

Gov. Yates had been elected in 1860 for a four-year term. But the constitutional convention attempted to oust him by providing in the constitution it wrote that his term should last for only two years.

* * *

ONE OF the most striking (and least remembered) parts of the proposed constitution was one that would have prevented any Negro from moving into the state to establish residence. Another would have prevented any Negro from voting in Illinois.

When the proposed new constitution was submitted to the voters on referendum, it was provided that these two items, and several others, should be voted on separately.

The referendum was held in June, about three months before Lincoln issued his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.

Main Body Is Defeated

The main body of the constitution was defeated by 16,051 votes. The provision against future movement of Negroes into the state carried, however, by a majority of 100,591 votes. The prohibition of Negro voting carried by 176,271 votes.

Since the new constitution had failed, these special provisions also failed, although the voters approved them. They were not amendments to the old constitution.

* * *

IN THE November election, the Democratic Party elected a majority of both houses of the Legislature, nine of the state's 14 congressmen (including a congressman-at-large), and the minor state offices then on the ballot.

Among the new Legislature's early acts was the adoption by voice vote of a resolution declaring the Emancipation Proclamation to be unwarranted in military as in civil law.

Another resolution, in February, 1863, urged the President and Congress to secure an armistice. It passed the House (which had 54 Democrats and 32 Republicans) by 52 to 28. It failed to come to a vote in the Senate, where the Democratic majority was only 13 to 12.

* * *

IN THIS Legislature, proposals were occasionally made openly that the Northwest, including Illinois, should join



REP. YATES



GOV. YATES

the Southern Confederacy. None of them came to a vote.

This Legislature became such an embarrassment to the Union cause that Gov. Yates took advantage of an opportunity, when the two houses were trying to agree on different dates for adjournment, to "prorogue" it. That is, he sent it home for the duration.

The Illinois Supreme Court, a majority of whose members were Democrats, upheld the governor's action.

Local Democratic groups in various parts of the state continued to denounce the government's efforts to "subjugate" the South.

* * *

THIS BIT OF Illinois history is worth remembering in assessing abolitionist charges at the time that Lincoln moved too slowly on the slavery question and Negro rights.

Many of us are impatient with current delays toward establishing full social equality for the Negro and abolishing segregation.

The state of public opinion in Lincoln's own state 100 years ago offers some measure of the great advances that have actually been made.

Lincoln's Springfield In a Walk

Visitors to Springfield, Ill., can now take "walks into history" with the help of a recently released map showing significant sites in Abraham Lincoln's career there.

The map is of the central business area in the state capital where Lincoln had his home. Besides the home, other landmarks on the map include Lincoln's Tomb, his law offices and the Sangamon County Courthouse, where he made many speeches.

State of Illinois buildings and other Springfield sites are also indicated on the map, issued by the State House Inn, 101 E. Adams St., Springfield.



New Sangamon County Seal

This is the new county seal which will be adopted formally Tuesday by the County Board of Supervisors. The seal was seen for the first time at an informal meeting of the board Wednesday. It will be affixed on all official county documents and placed on the doors of the new county building. The new seal was designed by M. D. Turley, architect for the new county building.



"Deer in Hardwood Forest" is one of seven life-size dioramas of natural habitat groups.



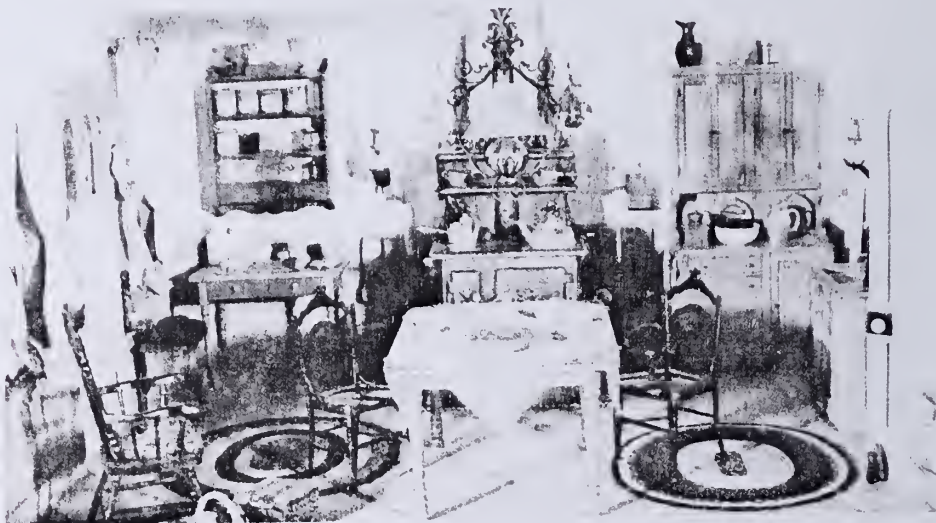
International displays include Oriental art.

in presenting its treasures is to tell a continuous story of evolution and development—not just to showcase a jumble of artifacts no matter how old or interesting or beautiful. Consequently only those pieces which trace history or advance a theme are selected for display. Should a fresh idea or a different point of view emerge, the untapped resources "backstage" can be called upon. This discipline makes tripping through the Illinois State Museum more pertinent, less bewildering than a vast, undigested collection.

The Museum encourages creativity in the community, too. Its annual Invitational Exhibition sounds some unusual variations on the theme of a museum and fine art. More than a hundred artists submit slides of painting and sculpture. From them, choices are made for showing in the second-floor galleries in July and August. Each year, several outstanding selections are purchased and added to the Museum's permanent collections, and many of the pieces are offered to the public for sale.

Extending its authority beyond its walls in Springfield, the museum administers the famous Dickson Mounds from a brand new building in the beautiful Spoon River Valley. This unique prehistoric Indian burial ground is vividly presented just as it was unearthed.

Behind the exhibits which the public savors, field research goes on from the Midwest to the Middle East, from Illinois coy-dogs to Iranian marble fragments, from mussels and mushrooms to fossil vertebrates and



A farm kitchen of the 1850's is among the many Carson miniature rooms on display.

songbirds. According to Director Thompson, the staff is hard-pressed to keep up with classifying and arranging the discoveries that are dug up, documented and delivered to the museum by scientists in the field. Unbeknown to the visitor, entertained only by final accomplishment, the ingenuity and resources "backstage" in modern labs and workrooms and studios range from drying individual clumps of grasses for dioramas to designing and fabricating one-of-a-kind fiber glass enclosures for experimental displays. This mastery lures more than 325,000 visitors yearly to make the museum Springfield's No. 3 attraction, right behind the President's tomb and his home.

But the museum reaches out to many more people than cross its slate porch, ride its handy escalators and elevators and roam its open,

inviting floors. There are a library and reading room, several publications both scholarly and popular, special programs of films, lectures, puppet shows and an adventure series in the fall, winter and spring. School services include tours, field trips, audiovisual loans and a museumobile which travels to the state's educational institutions. Lists and programs for all of these projects can be had for the writing or asking from the museum.

When you travel the Lincoln Heritage Trail, spend an hour or two in this official "showroom" of the State of Illinois. It is devoted to a better understanding of living things and of our surroundings. Hours are Monday through Saturday 8:30 to 5; Sunday 2 to 5. It is closed on major holidays. Guided tours for groups can be arranged and admission is free.

QUARTERLY

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Pictures were taken by Marlin Roos

and Charles Hodge - Forum 30

picture was taken by the Galloway

News and Photo Service.

ON THE COVER

The Sand Ridge Country North of Chicago — one of six
large ecological habitat groups at the Illinois State
Museum.

THE ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM



FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK: METING THE MEETINGS

Well, the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Museums is over, and most who attended are back to the reality of routine work after the mind-boggling experience of visiting the shrangri-la complex of museums in Fort Worth and in Dallas. Tracy and Peg Atkinson were so dazzled by meeting Greer Garson in Dallas that they may not quite be ready for the not-so-routine task of completing the new addition to the Milwaukee Art Center.

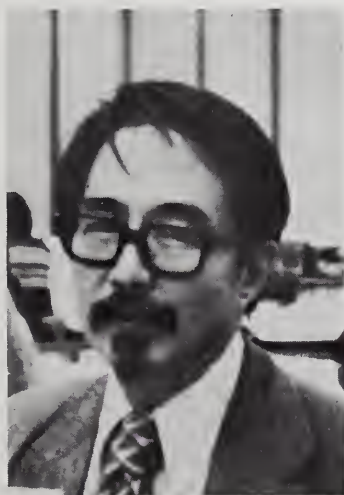
Aside from visits to museums, there were many exciting presentations and discussions that took place, including some that involved a good deal of creative controversy; some of these will undoubtedly surface in forthcoming issues of *Museum News*.

Most important to the profession, however, was the fact that the American Association of Museums is meeting its problems head on and in forthright manner. Some of the problems were identified in the last *MMC Quarterly* by our Regional Representative, Milton Perry. Ironically, many of the problems besetting the AAM are due to its great success in initiating programs and moving forward vigorously on the legislative front to bring recognition for museums.

* * * * *

In the meantime, Kenn Starr has been working hard to put together what will surely be a very gratifying program to all who attend the Annual Meeting of the MIDWEST MUSEUMS CONFERENCE in SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS on September 24-27. Kenn has been working in close cooperation with Bruce McMillan, who is handling the local arrangements, to make sure that the conference will move smoothly. In addition to edifying meetings, site inspections, and partying, there will be ample opportunity for eyeball to eyeball confrontation (peaceful, I hope) with people you might want to get information from or just talk to.

Some of the state organizations have been meeting and conducting workshops with some regularity. Wisconsin recently convened at Baraboo's Circus World Museum and got a preview of some new acts that have been added; Cham Hendon shared new knowledge gained at the museum lighting workshop in Schenectady.



Surely the most ambitious state program anywhere is that of the Michigan Museums Association which held its 22nd Annual Meeting in Battle Creek for three days in June. It's probably a canard that some members by their actions tried to change the name to "Bottle Creek." On the other hand, how do you account for such conviviality?

It wasn't all carousing, however; working sessions included discussions on museum accreditation, legal problems, conservation, recordkeeping, the Bicentennial, fundraising, exhibit sources, education, senior citizens, volunteers, retirement, outdoor education, Outward Bound, community involvement, membership, development, and idea exchanges.

Wow! No wonder they drink a lot.

Joseph Ishikawa
President of the MMC

MIDWEST MUSEUMS CONFERENCE 1974

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS ——— SEPTEMBER 24-27

TENTATIVE PROGRAM SCHEDULE



HEADQUARTERS and all activities will be at FORUM 30, unless otherwise indicated.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24:

AM

9:00 - 11:30 Pre-conference Conservation Workshop for Small Museums
(ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM)

Noon

11:30 - 1:30 Box Lunch

PM

1:30 - 3:30 Conservation Workshop (continued)

3:30 - 6:00 Conference registration (FORUM 30)

4:00 AMC COUNCIL MEETING (FORUM 30)

Dinner By choice

8:00 Reception at ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM, with registration continuing at the Museum.

10:00 Late-evening exchanges by members of special-interest groups. Group chairmen should make arrangements for space at FORUM 30 by contacting Dr. Bruce McMillan, Local Arrangements Chairman, Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois 62706, before Friday, Sept. 6.)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25: AAM DAY

AM

8:00 - 5:00 Conference registration (FORUM 30)

8:30 - 12:30 Welcome, followed by AAM session on "*Financial Management and Cost Accounting*," Malvern J. Gross, Jr., Partner, Price Waterhouse and Company, and author of *Financial and Accounting Guide for Nonprofit Organizations*. Presented by Mr. Goss; small group discussion.

Noon

12:00 - 1:30 Lunch by choice

PM

1:30 - 3:30 "*State of the Profession*." Discussion of subjects of broad concern, including Aspen Report, relations of the regional conferences with the national headquarters, special interests and needs within the association.

4:00 - 5:00 Reception at the GOVERNOR'S MANSION

5:30 - 7:00 Tour of the OLD STATE CAPITOL

Dinner By choice

10:00 Late-evening exchanges, by arrangement.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26: MMC Day I

AM

9:00 - 11:30 Identity and Image:
"IDENTITY" a self-view of museums and their community roles as seen by museum professionals; subsequent discussion by MMC conferees. Ralph Bufano (Paine Art Center), Margaret Burroughs (DuSable Museum), Alice Carnes (Field Museum), Victor Danilov (Museum of Science & Industry), W. D. Frankforter (Grand Rapids Museum), Peggy Loar (Indianapolis Art Museum), Nancy O. Lurie (Milwaukee Public Museum), Lothar Witteborg (Field Museum).

Noon

12:00 - 1:30 MMC luncheon and ANNUAL MEETING
 . . . those not wishing to attend luncheon are welcome to attend the Annual Meeting at 12:45 p.m.

PM

1:30 - 3:30 Identity and Image:
 "IMAGE" Views that selected community groups have of museums and their community roles.
 4:00 Bus to DICKSON MOUNDS and NEW SALEM.
 5:30 Guided tour of DICKSON MOUNDS (anthropology museum: prehistoric man in North America,
 specifically Illinois)
 7:00 Bus to NEW SALEM
 8:00 CANDLELIGHT TOUR and outdoor Pioneer Dinner at NEW SALEM (reconstructed settlement
 where Lincoln lived from 1831 until March of 1837)
 10:30 Bus to SPRINGFIELD (FORUM 30).
 11:00 Late-evening exchanges, by arrangement.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27: MMC DAY II**AM**

9:00 - 11:30 *"Integration of Museum Program Components: Scientific, Scholarly, Exhibition, Education."*
 James Czarniecki (Art Institute), James E. King (Illinois State Museum), Nancy O. Lurie
 (Milwaukee Public Museum), Roger Mandle (Toledo Art Museum), Lothar Witteborg (Field
 Museum).

Noon

12:00 - 1:30 Lunch by choice
 12:00 - 3:30 SPOUSES' LUNCHEON and tour of SPRINGFIELD (optional, by reservation and separate fee).
 1:30 - 3:30 "Classroom Alternatives." Robert Gregson (School of the Art Institute of Chicago), William Groth
 (Museum of Science and Natural History), Stanley Media (CEMREL)
 4:30 Bus to CLAYVILLE (From Forum 30)
 5:00 Tour and dinner at CLAYVILLE (reconstructed mid-19th century farmstead)
 9:00 Bus to SPRINGFIELD (Forum 30)
 10:00 Late-evening exchanges, by arrangement

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28:

9:30 - Noon POST-CONFERENCE TOUR of SPRINGFIELD and the LINCOLN COUNTRY (optional, by
 reservation and separate fee).

THE NEXT EIGHT PAGES PRESENT A PICTURE-STORY OF PLACES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SEPTEMBER PROGRAM OF THE MIDWEST CONFERENCE:

THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION



The brick home was completed in 1855. Sometime in the late 80's it was painted white; recently the structure has undergone a complete rehabilitation; and with the exception of the roof, the north view superficially appears as it did originally. The inside of the mansion has the dignity and elegance befitting a governor, his family, and guests on state occasions. From 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. on September 25, there will be a reception at the Governor's Mansion.

BANQUET HALL





The most historic building in Illinois is the **OLD STATE CAPITOL** located in downtown Springfield. It was there on April 25, 1861 that Abraham Lincoln said:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand.
I believe this government cannot endure
permanently half slave and half free."

The Old State Capitol is now a historical shrine. Externally, the building is considered an excellent example of Greek revival architecture.



Internally the **OLD STATE CAPITOL** has been restored in painstaking detail as it was in the time of Lincoln and Douglas and Grant. Totally, it is an excellent restoration and probably one of the most historically significant buildings in our country.





DICKSON MOUNDS MUSEUM

DEVOTED TO THE PREHISTORIC AMERICAN INDIAN



Pottery vessels of the Mississippian Period were superior in quality to those of the preceding Woodland Period. There was also a greater variety in shapes and functions. Note especially the long-necked water bottle, the globular bowls, and the human effigy vessel. Method of manufacture is presented to your right.

To Bur

Dickson Mounds Museum is a museum of anthropology emphasizing the American Indian during prehistoric times.

The exhibits begin with the earliest evidence of prehistoric man in the New World and continue with information on the successive Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian cultural periods. These cultural periods comprise the prehistory of approximately what is now the eastern half of the United States. Specialized exhibits on ceramics, mortuary practices, pathology, and a prehistoric village are also presented.



A replica of an early hunter with a man-made missile.

— — — one of the few on-site museums in the Midwest. In the new museum building, which opened in early 1972, a multimedia approach has been used in many areas to enhance the presentations.





At five o'clock on Friday, September 20 there will be a tour and dinner at the restored historic CLAYVILLE STAGECOACH STOP, a wayside inn, 145 years old, where guests in the early days included frontiersmen, pioneers, old settlers, drovers, soldiers of fortune, and such Whig politicians as the circuit-rider, Abraham Lincoln. Stepping back into history through a visit to this remnant of a romantic stagecoach era in Illinois is a moving experience for the historic minded, for antiquarians, and for those who just like old things in their proper setting.

It is believed that Clayville Tavern was constructed about 1824 and may have been the first brick building in Sangamo Country. It was originally called Broadwell's Tavern after Moses Broadwell, the Revolutionary War veteran who founded an earlier inn in 1819. A small village grew up around the tavern with a store, a mill, a school, and a tan yard. The name was changed to Clayville in honor of the Whig presidential candidate, Henry Clay. Large and exciting Whig party meetings were frequently held here as organized by a group called Clay's Men. Clayville Tavern flourished until the railroads came just before the Civil War. By that time stagecoaches were no longer needed and the pioneer period had come to an end.

Great exposed, hand-hewn center "summer" beams run through the structure at three levels for support. The walnut mantels, cabinetwork and most of the flooring are original and the doors have great hand-forged strap hinges and large iron or brass locks. The bricks were handmade on the site. A brick oven built into the kitchen fireplace is one of the few beehive ovens in this region in which bread or other goods are still baked. Outside, the original hand-dug stonecased well still has good water. The furniture for the inn, in addition to its glass, china, pottery, and kitchen gadgets, have been obtained mostly from other old places in Sangamo Country. The structure represents a transitional period between the cabin of the rugged pioneer at New Salem and the more comfortable homes of Springfield before the Civil War.

NEW SALEM



Lincoln's New Salem is the village where Abraham Lincoln spent his early adulthood. The six years Lincoln spent there formed a turning point in his life. From the gangling youngster who came to the village in 1831 with no definite objectives, he became a man of purpose as he embarked upon a career of law and statesmanship.

Lincoln was engaged in a variety of activities while he was at New Salem. He clerked in a store, chopped wood, enlisted in the Black Hawk War, served as postmaster and deputy surveyor, was a boatman on the *Talisman*, failed in business, and was elected to the Illinois General Assembly in 1834 after an unsuccessful try in 1832.

Strangely, the six years that Lincoln spent in New Salem almost completely encompass the town's brief history. The community was growing and thriving when Lincoln reached there in 1831; but in 1839, just two years after he left New Salem for Springfield to practice law, the county seat was established at nearby Petersburg. Thereafter, New Salem declined rapidly.

Twelve timber houses, plus the Rutledge Tavern and ten shops, stores, industries, and a school where church services were held, have been reproduced and furnished as they were in the 1830's. The furnishings, include many articles actually used by the New Salem people of Lincoln's time and others date back to the same period: wheat cradles, candle molds, cord beds, flax shuttles, wool cards, dough and cornmeal chests, and early American pewter and earthenware. In the doctors' offices there are mortars and pestles, surgeons' instruments, medicine chests and old medical texts; in the cobbler's shop, awls, lasts and rasps; in the tavern, old kitchen furnishings, utensils and tablewares; and in the stores, calico bolts, implements, jars and items of merchandise typical of the times.



THE HILL CARDING MILL

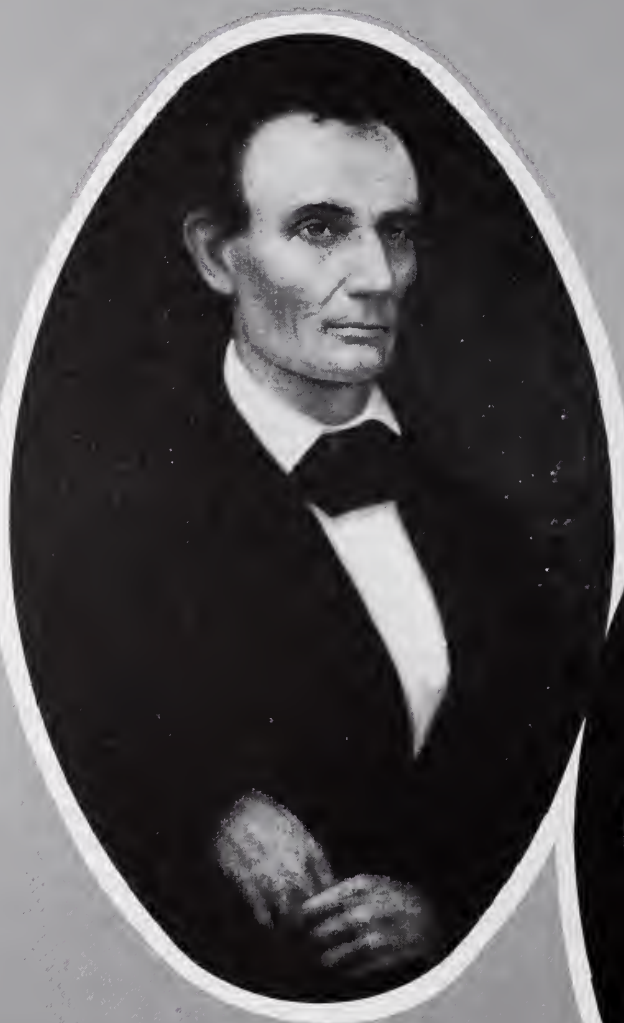
Flower and vegetable gardens help to re-create the original village scene. Red haw, osage orange hedges, wild crab, wild plum, witch hazel, wild blackberry, wild gooseberry, and other trees and plants popular with New Salem pioneers have been planted for historical authenticity.

AN INVITATION

Thus far, this issue of the *Quarterly* has dealt with the general program of the MMC and other items of interest to those who read the *Quarterly*. We in Springfield are looking forward to again hosting the Annual Meeting in September, and we are hoping that you will enjoy our city to the extent that you will want to stay through Saturday's Post-conference tour in order that you may visit places of interest which are not included in the scheduled programs. Of course, Springfield is proudly and respectfully saturated with the image and shrines of President Lincoln. Our September 28th tour will be basically related to Lincoln Shrines: Lincoln's Home, Lincoln's Tomb, Lincoln's Law Office, and the Edwards Place. This tour will be conducted by competent guides; it will start at 9:30 a.m. from FORUM 30 and will end at noon.

By September 27th, you will have seen some areas related to Abraham Lincoln: New Salem, the Old State Capitol restoration, and the prairie landscape which Lincoln admired.

Lincoln left New Salem in March of 1837; he moved to Springfield to become a lawyer and a politician. These were formative years; he gained confidence and a sense of well being. It was on the night of December 16, 1839 that he met Mary Todd — Abraham and Mary were married on the evening of November 4, 1842.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



MARY TODD LINCOLN

TO STAY A HALF -DAY LONGER

The Lincoln's lived at 8th and Jackson streets until February 11, 1861. On that date, the President-elect and his family left Springfield for Washington, D.C. He stood near the rail of the back platform of a special train stationed at 10th and Monroe streets. Many of his close friends, neighbors, and townspeople stood in the rain when Lincoln spoke to them:



"With a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington, trusting in him who can go with me, and remain with you and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To his care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."



Lincoln returned to Springfield on the 3rd of May, 1865.

He was buried in a crypt under a hillside at Oak Ridge Cemetery.





Nineteen years later an elaborate granite monument was built on top of the Oak Ridge hill — a monument with statues representing the various branches of service during the Civil War.

Today, thousands file through the tomb where President Lincoln and his family are buried.



Apart from the home and tomb there are other landmarks in Springfield. The Edwards Place is the Victorian home of Benjamin S. Edwards, one of the social leaders of the mid-1800's.

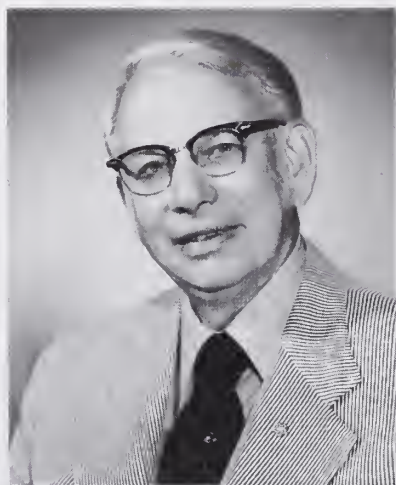


Lincoln was a frequent visitor here; he electioneered from the south porch which you see in picture. This home was given to the Springfield Art Association in 1913. It has been restored with many original furnishings; just east of the home there is an art gallery and an art school.

Again — and it's worth repeating — we at the ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM are eagerly looking forward to having you attend the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Museum Conference; and we invite you to enjoy the Post-Conference tour as well as places of interest not included in our program.

Milton D. Thompson

Milton D. Thompson
Director of the Illinois State Museum





The LINCOLN MEMORIAL GARDEN, sixty acres of natural woodland along the east shore of Lake Springfield - the garden was designed by Jens Jensen.

The Dana House, a Frank Lloyd Wright house, is located on Lawrence at Fourth Street in Springfield.



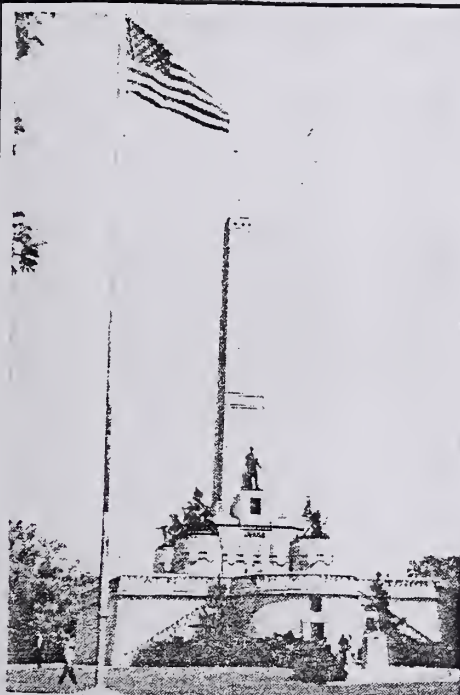
South of the Governor's Mansion is the birth place and HOME of VACHEL LINDSAY. It includes the poet's paintings and rhyme sheets; several unpublished documents, and many of Lindsay's original manuscripts.



The highest elevation in Springfield is in Washington Park. On this spot in June, 1962, there was a dedication in memory of Thomas Rees, the dedication of a carillon - the third largest carillon in the world. It rises from a reflecting pool, it is surrounded by seasonal gardens. There are 66 cast bronze bells; the largest bell weighs $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons, the smallest bell, 22 pounds. The bells sound the time of day, and there are weekly programs appropriate to the seasons.

*THE ILLINOIS
STATE CAPITOL*





Lincoln's tomb, on the outskirts of Springfield, was dedicated 101 years ago.

Following Lincoln's Footsteps Down Springfield's Streets

BY EDWIN SCHOENLAB
Knight Newspapers Writer

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—There's a homey, small-town atmosphere in this tree-lined city of some 100,000. A busy place, yes, but not rip-roaring hustle-bustle. It's 200 miles south of Chicago and 100 miles north of St. Louis on I-55, but the interstate skirts the city, leaving a peaceful downtown.

Springfield is in the heart of Lincoln country and therein lies its fame and attraction for tourists. Abraham Lincoln spent a quarter of a century in law and politics here before his election as president in 1860. Now visitors come to follow his footsteps in history.

THERE'S ONLY ONE skyscraper, a new 30-story motel. It serves as a guidepost for tourists headed downtown off the interstate. From atop the motel, the city looks like a vast forest, so thick are the trees.

Most of Springfield's historical spots are within walking distance. So just pick up a map at any motel, hotel or at the city's tourist office, 500 E. Capitol St., and you're on your way.

A good place to start is at the Lincoln Home Mall, 8th and Jackson streets, where gas lights and brick

sidewalks remind you of the 1800s. The area has been declared a National Historic Site. Work is under way to restore four blocks to the way they were in the days of Lincoln—even to the dirt streets.

Here stands Lincoln's home, purchased for \$1,500 in 1844. The family occupied it for more than 16 years before moving to Washington. Three of Lincoln's four sons—Edward, William and Thomas—were born in the home.

On down the street is the Ninian Edwards home, where Lincoln married Mary Todd. The wedding parlor has been re-created.

Most recently restored is the Lincoln Depot on nearby Monroe Street, where President-elect Lincoln bid adieu to Springfield in 1861 on his way to the White House. His parting words were: "To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything."

PROBABLY the most amazing structure in the city is the Old State Capitol Building, facing a mall on Adams Street in the center of downtown.

It was here that Lincoln served in the state legislature, argued some 200 cases before the Illinois Supreme Court and on June 16, 1858, delivered his famous "House Divided" speech.

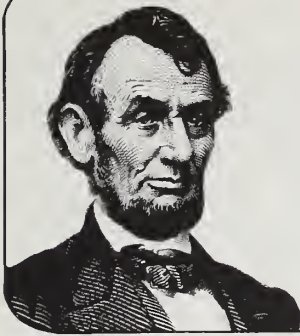
The legislature and state offices moved into the Capitol in 1840, but by the end of the Civil War it no longer was large enough. So the state built another Capitol a few blocks away and sold the old one to Sangamon County for use as a courthouse.

In 1899, a third story was added by raising the entire building and putting in a new first floor. Then in the late 1950s the county built a new courthouse on another site and it was decided to restore the Old Capitol to its 1840 appearance.

The building was dismantled stone by stone and everything was catalogued and stored. Then each part was replaced in its original position, on a new foundation. The interior is meticulously furnished in the style of the 1840s.

Across the street from the Old Capitol is the Lincoln-Herndon Building.

Lincoln's Tomb is in Oak Ridge Cemetery on the edge of town.



Lincoln Lore

November, 1981

Bulletin of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor.
Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the
Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801.

Number 1725

MARY TODD LINCOLN (1818-1882)

At 8:15 on the evening of July 16 a hundred years ago, Mary Todd Lincoln died in Springfield, Illinois. Since her return from Pau, France, in 1880, she had been living with her sister and brother-in-law, Elizabeth and Ninian Wirt Edwards. Declining health rather than a desire to end her self-imposed exile abroad had caused Mrs. Lincoln to come back to Springfield. Since her husband's assassination, Mary had said repeatedly that Springfield held too many memories.

Though she had taken no exercise for a long time, Mrs. Lincoln was able with assistance to move about her room until the afternoon before her last day. Plagued with boils, diabetes, and probably other illnesses as well, Mary's health had not been good for years, but her death came as a surprise. It was reported that she was planning a trip to the seashore to restore her health. She had refused to see a physician for some time, but after her collapse on the afternoon of the fifteenth, she consented to see the Edwardses' family doctor, T. W. Dresser.

There was nothing Dr. Dresser could do, and Mary realized that her end was near. She did not express any concern about the future or leave any dying message. Or perhaps it would be better to say, she had been leaving her dying message in letters and conversations since 1865: she wanted to be free of earth's sorrows and to be reunited with her husband and children in the next world. Late on the evening of the fifteenth, she lost the ability to speak and answered questions by blinking her eyes. At 1 a.m. on the sixteenth, she lapsed into a coma. She died without any signs of pain.

Mrs. Lincoln's only surviving son, Robert Todd Lincoln, was serving as Secretary of War in Washington. Informed by telegraph that his mother was failing, he received hourly messages on her condition. He arrived in Springfield Tuesday morning, July 18. The funeral was the next day.

Mrs. Lincoln's body lay on view in a casket in the Edwardses' north double parlor. She had married Abraham Lincoln on the same spot some forty years before. Her hands were visible in the casket, and reporters noticed her wedding ring.

The casket was closed at the house and taken to the First Presbyterian Church, which was thronged with mourners. All business in Springfield halted at this point. Shelby M. Cullom, Judge Samuel H. Treat, Milton Hay, James C. Conkling, Colonel John Williams, General John A. McClernand, J. A. Jones, J. S. Bradford, and Jacob Bunn placed the coffin at the foot of the altar.

Most of the pallbearers' names are familiar to Lincoln students. Shelby Cullom became a political associate of Lincoln's after the 1856 Presidential election when Cullom joined the Republican party. In 1864 he defeated Lincoln's old law partner, John Todd Stuart, in a race for the United States House of Representatives. At the time of Mrs. Lincoln's funeral, he was Governor of Illinois.

Samuel H. Treat was Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Abraham Lincoln had argued many cases before him. Milton Hay had studied law in the Stuart and Lincoln office. By the time of Mrs. Lincoln's funeral, he had retired from a successful practice.

James Cook Conkling was the friend of longest standing among Mrs. Lincoln's pallbearers. In 1841 Conkling had married Mercy Ann Levering, one of Mary's closest friends. He was a political ally of Lincoln's, close enough for the President to entrust him with reading an important public letter on administration policy to a Union mass meeting in Springfield in 1863. Conkling was a successful lawyer.

John Williams was a Springfield merchant and banker, active in Republican politics, who had accompanied President Lincoln's remains from Washington to Springfield in 1865. John A. McClernand was one of three Democrats among the pallbearers. His association with Lincoln dated only from the Civil War when Lincoln made him a general as part of his policy of giving military appointments (and those only) to members of both parties.

John S. Bradford, also a Democrat, had been a neighbor of the Lincolns' and had run the store where they bought their books and stationery. Jacob Bunn,



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 1. The last photograph of Mrs. Lincoln.

Springfield grocer and banker, was among the few pallbearers who had at least as close a relationship with Mrs. Lincoln as with her husband. After Mary was released from an insane asylum in 1875, he managed her estate, sending her the income from it while she resided in Europe. J. A. Jones has not been identified.

The church was elaborately decorated. Between the casket and the altar stood a representation in flowers of the "Pearly Gates Ajar," three feet high. Visible through the arch of the gates was a bust of Abraham Lincoln. To modern taste the symbols might seem a little heavy-handed, but it can at least be said that this was an accurate reflection of Mrs. Lincoln's views. There was a floral cross, five feet high, and a floral pillow given by the citizens of Springfield. Carnations formed the shape of an open book on which "Mary Lincoln" was written in forget-me-nots. At the foot of her coffin was a broken column on which a representation of a snow white dove was perched.

The Reverend R. O. Post of Springfield's First Congregational Church began the service by reading a scriptural passage and a prayer. The choir sang "Nearer My God to Thee." Mrs. Lincoln had apparently expressed a desire to have no eulogy, and the Reverend James A. Reed, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, dwelt in his sermon on an analogy with two pines he had seen standing side by side in the Allegheny Mountains. They had grown up so closely together that their roots were intertwined and their trunks appeared almost joined at the base. One had been blasted by a storm and died, and in a few years the companion tree wasted away and died as well. Reed thought Abraham's and Mary's lives were very like those of the two pine trees. John Wilkes Booth's bullet killed her as surely as it did her husband. Her life after April 15, 1865, was only a living death.

At the end of the sermon, the Reverend T. A. Parker of the First Methodist Church read a prayer. The coffin, followed by a long procession of carriages, was taken to Oak Ridge Cemetery. Reed said a brief prayer in the vestibule of the Lincoln Tomb.

Like her husband, Mary became the subject of myth almost immediately. Jane Grey Swisshelm, a feminist reformer and journalist who had met Mary Todd Lincoln in Washington during the Civil War, hastened to write a letter to the *Chicago Tribune*, eulogizing her old friend. Mrs. Swisshelm (now single; she was divorced from Mr. Swisshelm) wrote an interesting and not altogether inaccurate letter. "I never knew a woman," she said, "who more completely merged herself in her husband"—a judgment with which most modern writers would be in complete agree-

ment. Such was not the reigning interpretation among the first generation of Lincoln biographers. Ward Hill Lamon, whose *Life of Abraham Lincoln* appeared in Mary's lifetime, and William H. Herndon, whose famous biography of his law partner would be published seven years after her funeral, depicted Lincoln's marriage as a trial of conflict and woe.

Mrs. Swisshelm bent over backwards to defend Mrs. Lincoln. That was hardly inappropriate for a eulogy, of course, and it did lead her to a very interesting defense of Mrs. Lincoln's taste for finery in clothing. That had been the object of some criticism from those who thought a wartime White House should appear more Spartan and self-sacrificing. Mrs. Swisshelm insisted that Mary would gladly have joined a society against using foreign



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 2. Mrs. Lincoln as fashion plate: was finery her patriotic duty?

dress goods during the war. There were various movements among women during the Civil War to eschew finery and especially foreign-made finery in order to save money better spent for patriotic purposes. Lincoln and Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase opposed Mrs. Lincoln's participation, however, because the government needed the tariff revenue from imported goods to support the war effort. Their making the "wearing of rich clothing a patriotic duty" coincided with Mary's inclinations anyway; hence all the finery.

Two other points made by Mrs. Swisshelm were to reverberate through the Lincoln literature for a century. Mrs. Lincoln, she wrote, "was the inspiration of her husband's political career." Although Lamon spoke in a vague way of Mary's ambition as a goad to Abraham's career, Herndon was to argue quite a different thesis. To be sure, Herndon mentioned Mrs. Lincoln's ambition, but he saw the marriage as such a disastrous match that he could hardly attribute any happy consequence to it in a direct way, least of all, Lincoln's rise to the Presidency. He did, however, suggest a backhanded way in which Mary had an influence on that career: Lincoln's home life was so wretched that he tended steadily to his career rather than go home and spend time with his wife. That was probably nonsense, but Herndon was certainly correct in another judgment on his famous law partner. "His ambition was a little engine that knew no rest," Herndon said. He knew, in this case from firsthand experience, that Lincoln needed no external goad to success.

Mrs. Swisshelm was wrong, and her error was to have effects quite different from what she intended. She pointed to Mary's role with feminist pride. Later, a more sentimental public which preferred to see its political heroes as ambitionless statues, would *blame* Mary for the sin of ambition. Lincoln, they would say, had no such fault, but his wife did and drove him, a reluctant and self-effacing man, to realms of power he never lusted after himself.

Jane Grey Swisshelm had been an ardent antislavery advocate, by her own admission often critical of President Lincoln for moving too slowly against slavery. Her letter on Mary Todd Lincoln stated boldly: "In statesmanship she was farther-sighted than he [Lincoln]—was more radically opposed to slavery, and urged him to Emancipation, as a matter of right, long before he saw it as a matter of necessity." This judgment, too, was almost certainly wrong, but it has had remarkable staying power and has been given considerable prominence by those modern writers bent on reviving Mary Todd Lincoln's reputation.

The problem with the Mary Todd Lincoln-as-radical thesis, if it may be called that, is not that it misrepresents her views so much as it misrepresents their influence. The fact of the matter is that Mary's political views were so shallow and her political instincts so worthless that she had no discernible *political* influence on her husband. It is quite true that she voiced enthusiastic praise of the Emancipation Proclamation, especially when speaking to Charles Sumner, but did she ever criticize the policies of the Lincoln administration? No, and she did not influence them before the fact, either. When Lincoln was working for John C. Frémont's election in 1856, his wife was writing to a friend that she was too Southern at heart and had too much trouble with Irish servant girls to support anyone but Millard Fillmore. Fillmore was running against the ardently antislavery Frémont as both the Whig and anti-immigrant Know-Nothing candidate. Her views had no influence then, and there is not one iota of evidence to support the view that they were influential in 1862.

In the chapter about Mrs. Lincoln's growing antislavery views in Ruth Painter Randall's *Mary Lincoln: Biography of a Marriage*, Mrs. Randall quotes Mrs. Swisshelm at some length. Yet the chapter does not cite a single Mary Todd Lincoln letter written *before* Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. Because she "merged herself in her husband," as Mrs. Swisshelm saw, Mary liked her husband's proclamation, but it was *his* proclamation. It probably would not have mattered to American history had Mrs. Lincoln retained her old

Southern feeling and disliked the Emancipation Proclamation. She disliked and distrusted William H. Seward too, but Lincoln kept him on as Secretary of State throughout his administration.

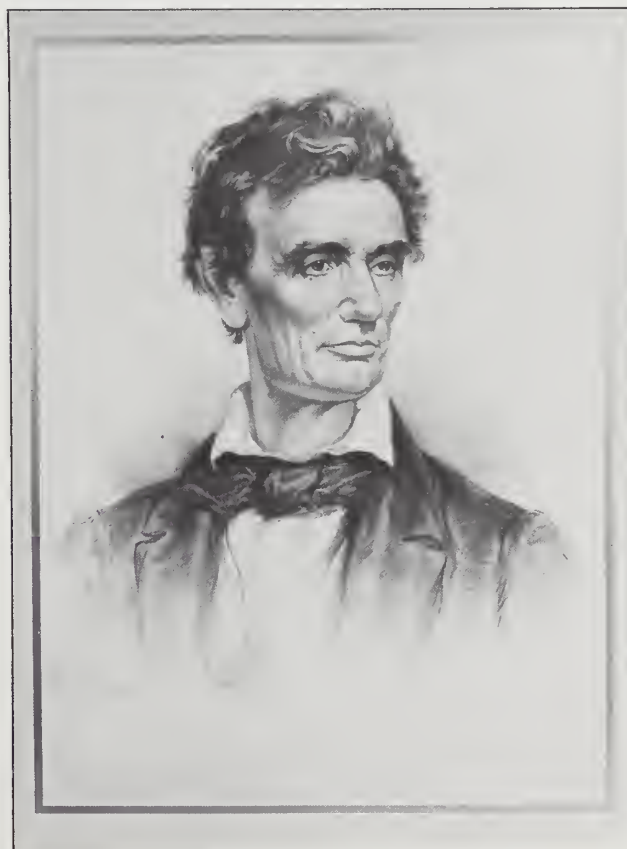
Mary Todd Lincoln should not be made the scapegoat for Lincoln's human passions, like political ambition; nor should she be credited with her husband's accomplishments, like the Emancipation Proclamation. She should be remembered as a woman who married brilliantly and who, by merging her life in her husband's, thereby touched greatness herself. After Lincoln died, greatness departed her life. Jane Grey Swisshelm knew that too. She knew that Mrs. Lincoln's life after 1865 was wretched and that Mary wanted nothing as much as she wanted to leave it behind. So Mrs. Swisshelm greeted news of her old friend's death as "sad, glad tidings."

THE PRINT THAT NEVER WAS

"If entirely agreeable to you, we should be glad of the privilege and opportunity to engrave your likeness on steel—with a view to publication of the same. . . ." So began a letter from A. H. Ritchie & Co. written to Abraham Lincoln on June 28, 1860. To interest the busy Republican Presidential nominee in their proposition, they criticized their competition:

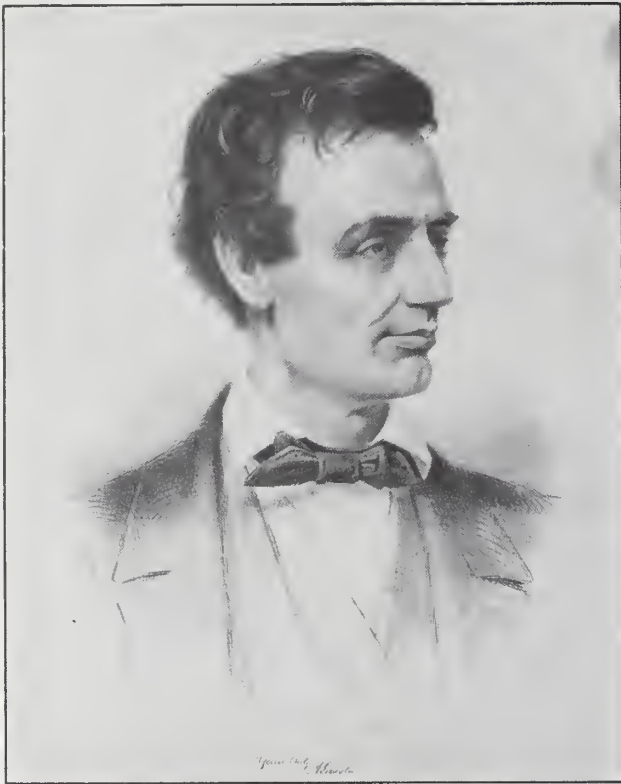
We notice that the likeness made by Mr Hicks and that by Mr Barry are both to be reproduced on stone & in the *lithographic* form. You are undoubtedly aware that a *steel plate engraving* is very much better & more desirable than a lithograph—By the first named process, is secured not only a higher degree of finish, & greater vigor & character; but much better artistic effect—

Ritchie & Co. proposed a bust portrait, about 16 by 12 inches in size.



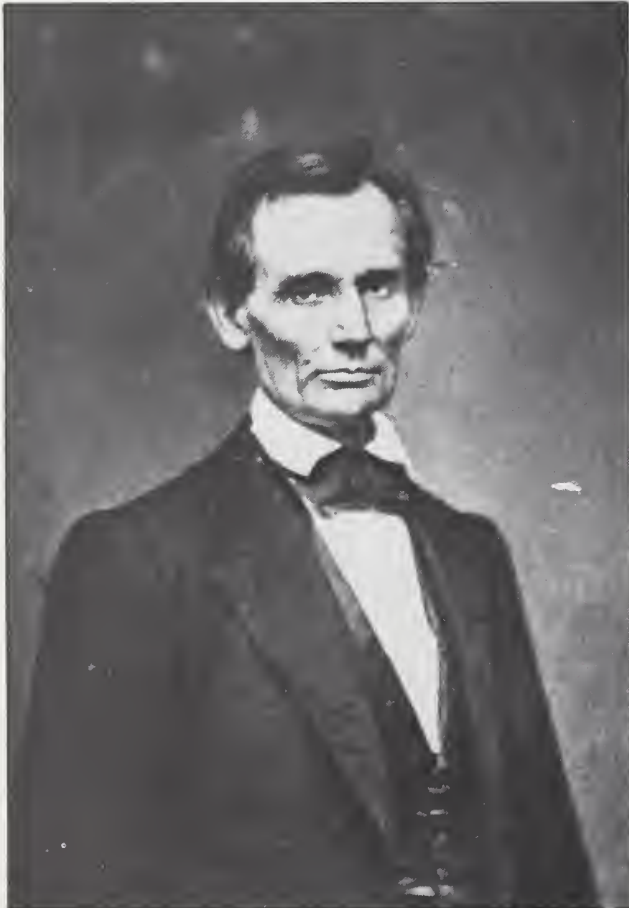
From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 3. Lithograph of the Charles A. Barry portrait.



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 4. Lithograph of the Thomas Hicks portrait.



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

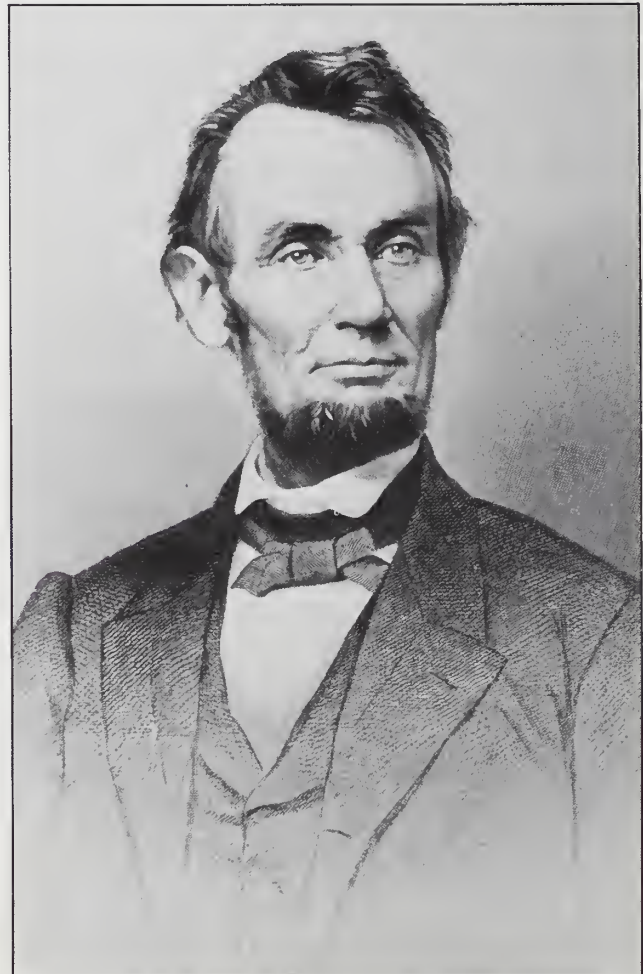
FIGURE 5. The Cooper Institute photograph, already much caricatured by June, 1860.

The engravers' problem was the lack of a model on which to base their print. "We would use [Mathew] Brady's Photographic likeness," they told Lincoln, "were it not that it has been already extensively copied & caricatured & we wish something different." They were referring to the so-called Cooper Institute photograph, taken by Brady on February 27, 1860, the day of Lincoln's famous Cooper Institute Speech. Astonishingly, that likeness already seemed common less than a month and a half after Lincoln's nomination.

The letter asked Lincoln to "get an Ambrotype or a Daguerreotype taken by one of the best operators as near you as may be convenient." The engravers enclosed instructions for the photographer and a handsome sample of their work. They also cited as references D. Appleton & Co., Booksellers & Publishers, and C. A. Dana of the New York *Tribune*. They would "guarantee that no improper use will be made of the likeness you may have sent to us."

Lincoln missed his opportunity to have the distinguished firm spread his likeness far and wide, and Ritchie & Co. missed their opportunity to cash in on the demand for portraits of the little-known Republican candidate. For some reason Lincoln did not or could not do what they wished, and the engraving company had to content itself with publishing prints of Lincoln long after he became President.

Ritchie & Co., nevertheless, did well with Lincoln's image. After his assassination they published an expensive deathbed scene and the enormously popular "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet."



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 6. Ritchie finally produced a large engraving for Lincoln's second Presidential campaign.

Friday Jan 13, 1984
New York Times

**Murray S. Hanes, Architect
In Lincoln's Town, Is Dead**

Special to The New York Times

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12 — Murray S. Hanes, an architect who pressed the drive to restore the old State Capitol building here, died Sunday at his home near Chatham after a brief illness. He was 96 years old.

Mr. Hanes was in practice more than 50 years at the same office in downtown Springfield that Abraham Lincoln and his law partner, William Herndon, once occupied. Mr. Hanes's father, Samuel, also an architect, moved into the office in 1894, and the firm of Hanes & Hanes remained there until 1967, when the building was restored as the Lincoln-Herndon Law Office.

Mr. Hanes is survived by his wife, Sally Constant Hanes, and one sister, Maude Shaver of San Francisco.

An event of historic proportions

The USA wants to bring you home. The vehicle? "Discover America," an ambitious, five-year campaign organized by the Travel Industry Association of America.

Travel businesses want to strengthen domestic travel, which is good news, they say, for you. Incentives include bargain rates for hotels, airline tickets and admission to tourist attractions. "Discover America" logos will be popping up across the USA.

It's all part of an educational blitz to let you know "there are enormous travel experiences available in the USA," says TIA President William D. Toohey.

"About half the people in this country don't take a trip in any given year. Some people think it's difficult to travel or don't know how. We want to stimulate interest in it."

In 1985, we spent \$257 billion on domestic travel. "Discover America" organizers hope to increase that to \$300 billion by 1990.

Between \$30 million and \$50 million will be invested within 18 months. "There are about 2,000 different companies in the TIA — all nationally scheduled airline carriers, principal hotel chains, major attractions, state government travel offices — and we are anticipating that the majority will participate," says Toohey.

To help USA WEEKEND readers sort through the thousands of

domestic vacation possibilities, we asked Arthur Frommer, author and one of the nation's most respected travel experts, to be our guide. He's chosen



By Douglas Opperman
GUIDE: Arthur Frommer

four weekend getaways of historic significance:

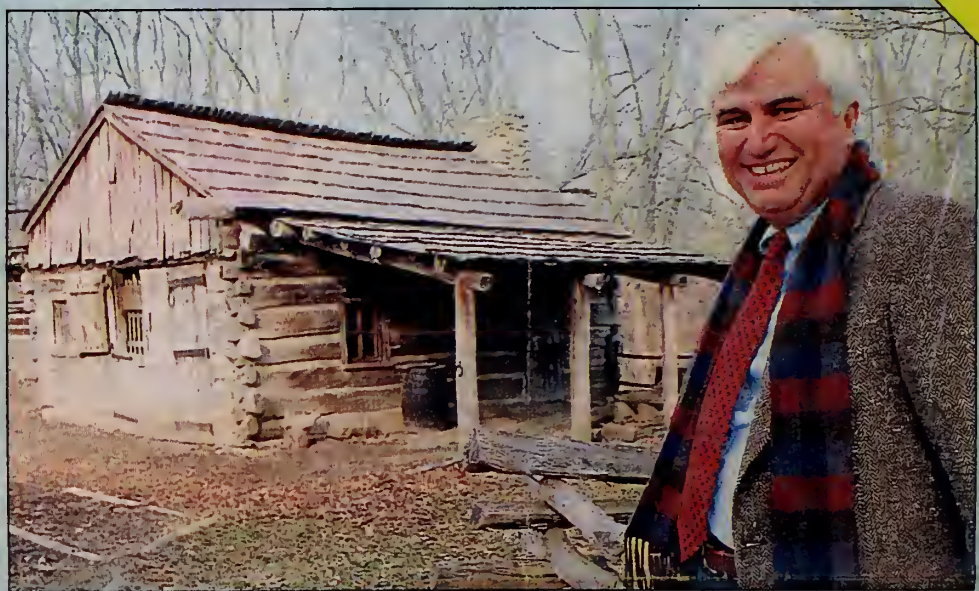
■ Springfield, Ill.: Land of Lincoln
■ Boston, Mass.: On the Freedom Trail

■ Atlanta, Ga.: The Crossroads of Dixie.

■ Truckee, Calif.: Gateway to the Golden West.

Buckle up and enjoy ...

Contributing: Terry Murphy



By Martha Leonard

EVER SO HUMBLE: Cullom Davis, a Lincoln scholar, visits New Salem State Historic Site where Lincoln honed his rail-splitting image.

LAND OF LINCOLN

Trace his path from rustic cabin to the depot where he bid farewell

By Arthur Frommer

If you want to walk in the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln, there's no better place than Central Illinois.

Though born in Kentucky and brought up in Indiana, Honest Abe moved to tiny New Salem, Ill., when he was 21 years old and to nearby Springfield seven years later to practice law. Springfield was his home for 23 years. It was his springboard to the presidency and it's where he's buried.

"Lincoln lived in New Salem as a young man, struggling to find a career and to develop a certain social poise in a very rustic setting," says Cullom Davis, Lincoln scholar and history professor at Sangamon State University in Springfield. "Then you find him in Springfield, settling into what was a good-sized city, very urban and very middle class."

Within Springfield, six major attractions require at least a day to be seen:

■ Lincoln's Home: The only one he ever owned, purchased after his marriage to Mary Todd. Its interior has been restored as it was in the 1850s. Among the original pieces: horsehair



furniture, daguerreotypes of the family, and shaving mirror positioned for Lincoln's 6-foot-4-inch frame. "The fact that it's a handsome middle-class residence helps correct some of the false impressions about Lincoln ...

that he was kind of a rustic individual of rather meager means," says Davis. "By the time he was living in that home he was a very successful attorney."

■ Lincoln's Law Offices: Completely restored, on the third floor of a building that also was the site of the only federal court in Illinois at that time.

■ Lincoln's Tomb: Burial site of all the family except for Robert Lincoln, buried at Arlington. Nearby, a bronze bust of Lincoln is rubbed for good luck by tourists and visiting politicians ranging from George Bush to Gary Hart.

■ The Old State Capitol Building: Completely restored to its appearance in the 1840s and 1850s, it was here that Lincoln, who once had served in the

state legislature, proclaimed in a campaign speech: "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

■ The Great Western Railway Depot: Where Lincoln gave his farewell address to Springfield, upon boarding a train to Washington, D.C., as the president-elect in 1861.

■ The Governor's Mansion: Dating from the 1850s and one of the oldest, continually occupied in the USA.

On your second day, the obligatory (and fascinating) visit is to the New Salem State Historic Site, 20 miles northwest of Springfield on State Highway 97. This is the fully re-created log cabin village where Lincoln spent his early years, open all year and maintained as if he were still living in one of its crude structures. Smell fresh bread baking, watch candlemakers and blacksmiths at work, observe the use of spinning wheels. In summer, the "Great American People Show" presents nightly historic pageants. And the riverboat *Talisman* takes you up and down the Sangamon River so well known to Lincoln.

Information: (800) 545-7300 outside Illinois; (800) 356-7900 in state.

Lincoln Hometown Voting Today on Black Rights

By DIRK JOHNSON

Special to The New York Times

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. May 11 — Here in the hometown of Abraham Lincoln, a city which everywhere boasts the name of the Great Emancipator, no black has ever won a city office. Indeed the form of government here has virtually insured against it.

Under orders by a Federal Court to replace the current at-large election system, which dilutes the voting power of the 1 percent of blacks here, voters on Tuesday will select among three alternative systems in a referendum. On Saturday a Federal judge will rule on the acceptability of the choice.

While all three of the alternatives would be likely to open the doors of City Hall for a black alderman, civil rights activists contend that two of the measures still seek to thwart black political power.

Under all three choices, the city would be divided into 10 aldermanic wards, with one of them having a majority of black residents. One of those measures would entrust most of the power in the Mayor, rather than the proposed council of aldermen; the other would elect commissioners of city departments directly, giving them more power than the aldermen. The third option, endorsed by the civil

rights activists, would be the so-called strong council-weak mayor form of government.

"The political machine here simply will not share the power," said James Craven, the chief lawyer who won the discrimination suit in January that led to the Federal ruling.

It is part of a legacy of discrimination here, he said, that until the 1950's restricted blacks to the "colored" section of the cemetery where the 16th President was buried. In earlier years, blacks were segregated in hospital wards and on beaches. And a city ordinance for a time required homeowners in one section to get permission from

neighbors on both sides before selling.

"Blacks live just four or five blocks from Abraham Lincoln's house," said Howard Veal, director of the Springfield Urban League. "But they have always been the forgotten people."

In ruling on the suit in January, Judge Harold Baker said the current system of government, in effect since 1911, had afforded blacks "less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice."

Since voting here has been polarized by race, Judge Baker held, the black electorate, concentrated on the poorer East Side, has had no representation. Most of the city's representatives have come from the affluent Southwest Side.

Only four blacks have run for city office. One of them, Willis Logan, gar-

nered 40 percent of the vote in an unsuccessful bid for office in 1985.

The two-year legal battle has sharpened racial animosity in the Illinois capital, a city of 100,000 people. Amid the debate, Mr. Veal said, a local doctor decided he would no longer take patients who paid with public aid checks.

"He told them to get off their backs and go to work," Mr. Veal said.

The chairman of the Republican Party, Irv Smith, has spearheaded the drive for the elected commissioner form of government, but denied that his motives seek to limit black power.

"The aldermen should be a legislative body, not administrative," he said. "They shouldn't be running the whole city."

Mr. Smith had earlier supported retaining the at-large election system, he said, even though "it did make it diffi-

cult for a black to be elected, I won't deny that." He said that white voters would be willing to vote for a black candidate, and noted that the voters of Sangamon County elected a black Republican, Candice Trees, as circuit clerk last year.

This at-large system, which city officials denied was devised as part of a system to exclude blacks, was enacted shortly after a race riot in 1908 in which a white mob attacked and killed a black man.

Shortly after the attack, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded here.

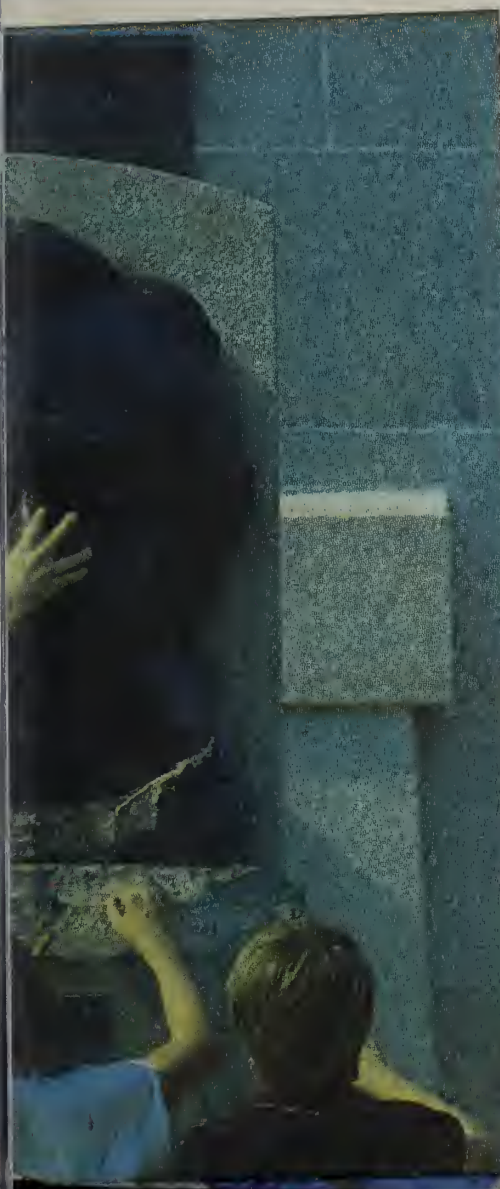
While this city, relying chiefly on government jobs, has been able to weather the economic vicissitudes that have wracked much of central Illinois, black neighborhoods suffer a high degree of poverty.

June 7, 1987



Besides cows, Wisconsin's big on corn, too.

Wisconsin Division of Tourism photo



Past lives in Lincoln's old hometown, New Salem.

Presidential timber grew in New Salem

By Alfred Borcover
Travel editor

New Salem, Ill.—In a rural setting 20 miles northwest of Springfield, near a speck on Ill. Hwy. 97 called Petersburg, New Salem State Historic Site provides a rich slice of the state's past.

New Salem's log buildings close at 5 p.m., but the park remains open every night except Monday between June 19 and Aug. 22 for a trilogy of plays produced by an organization called the Great American People Show (GAPS), a review of American history from 1809 to 1969.

Playgoers arriving early can wander through a deserted pioneer village, their thoughts interrupted only by a squawking crow, a choir of crickets

Springfield—With a few exceptions, the pioneer village is a quiet place. The log buildings are closed at 5 p.m., but the park remains open every night except Monday between June 19 and Aug. 22 for a trilogy of plays produced by an organization called the Great American People Show (GAPS), a review of American history from 1809 to 1969.

THE HEARTLAND

Events: An expanded list of places to go, things to do. Page 4

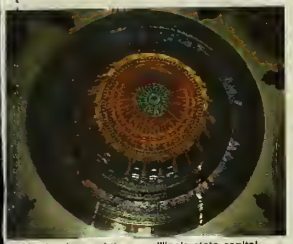
Midwest parks: Secluded, scenic and spectacular. Page 8

Biking: A \$300 Weekend in Wisconsin. Page 12



Besides cows, Wisconsin's big on corn, too.

Wisconsin's "Nation of Tourism" photo



Inside the dome of the new Illinois state capitol.

SPRINGFIELD

Capital sights in the Land of Lincoln

And so on April 15, 1837, Abraham Lincoln packed up his saddle bags, and rode out of New Salem to begin his new career as a lawyer in Springfield. He had come down the Sangamon River six years earlier. Now he left, a licensed lawyer, member of the Illinois Legislature and a self-educated man. He was 28 years old, and had 28 years to live—24 to the day.

—From the play "Your Obedient Servant, A. Lincoln" by John Ahart

By Alfred Borcover

Travel editor

Tribune photos by Phil Greer

Springfield—With a few exceptions, there's little that distinguishes Illinois' capital from many other Midwest cities plunked down in a prairie. A plain-Jane city in a plain-Jane setting, Springfield is 197 miles southwest of Chicago via Int. Hwy. 55, in the heart of corn, soybean and hog country. In the heart of America's heartland.

Every spring, summer and autumn, visitors flock here because Springfield encompasses an American shrine, the Land of Lincoln.

In fact, if it weren't for Abraham Lincoln, Springfield might be lost in the shuffle of so many nondescript Illinois towns. And who knows, nearby New Salem might well have attained prominence had Lincoln chosen to stay there. As it was, New Salem fell into decline two years after he left.

And so, in July of 1831, Abraham Lincoln stopped indefinitely and for the first time, by himself, as it were, at New Salem, Illinois.

The growing village of New Salem had three general stores, a cooper, two carpenters, a blacksmith, a wagonmaker, a tanner, a hatter, a shoemaker, two doctors, its very own carding machine, some 25 families and about 100 people.

Far up in northern Illinois was another young village called Chicago, and it, like New Salem, had about a dozen log cabins and a population of 100. The wide stretch of prairie between New Salem and Chicago had not yet had its grass broken for crops.

—From "Your Obedient Servant, A. Lincoln"

But Springfield, first settled in 1820, had something special in store for it. It would be forever spared the commonality of many Midwest towns when it was chosen to be the state capital.

During the winter of 1837, Lincoln and other members of the so-called Long Nine, men of the House and Senate from Sangamon County who averaged over 200 pounds each and totaled 54 feet tall collectively, maneuvered to get the state capital moved from Vandalia to Springfield.

In February, 1837, the House and Senate held a joint session as to the location of the state capital—and on the fourth ballot the vote was 73 for Springfield, 16 for Vandalia, 11 for Jacksonville, 8 for Peoria, 6 for Alton, and 3 for Illiopolis, with Henry Mills of Edwards voting for peazatory.

The city of Springfield boasted 1,500 inhabitants... A census in 1836 counted 18 doctors and 11 lawyers. There were six retail stores, one wholesale grocery, four hotels, four coffee houses, four drug, two clothing and two shoe stores and 19 dry goods stores.

—From "Your Obedient Servant, A. Lincoln"

Over the years, Springfield bloomed into a city of 100,000 with its share of fast-food franchises, small shopping centers, modest residential areas, a downtown plaza with a McDonald's facing the Old State Capitol and overall, a general homeliness that smacks of today or several decades ago.

But, thanks to Lincoln and his pals in the legislature, today's Springfield also possesses capital qualities—the Old State Capitol, lovingly restored; an impressive domed capitol; some historic structures that include the Lincoln Home, the only one he ever owned; the Lincoln-Hemdon Law Offices, opposite the Old Capitol and diagonally across from where the Sangamon County Courthouse stood; and the Great Western Depot, where the lanky Lincoln said goodbye.

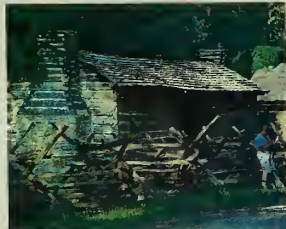
Continued on page 11



At the Lincoln tomb: Generations of people have rubbed the nose on Lincoln's bust until it shines.



The first and only home Abraham Lincoln ever owned was occupied by the family for 17 years.



Pest lives in Lincoln's old hometown, New Salem.

Presidential timber grew in New Salem

By Alfred Borcover

Travel editor

New Salem, Ill.—In a rural setting 20 miles northwest of Springfield, near a speck on Ill. Hwy. 37 called Petersburg, New Salem State Historic Site provides a rich slice of the state's past.

New Salem's log buildings close at 5 p.m., but the park remains open every night except Monday between June 19 and Aug. 22 for a trilogy of plays produced by an organization called the Great American People Show (GAPS), a review of American history from 1809 to 1969.

Playgoers arriving early can wander through a deserted pioneer village, their thoughts interrupted only by a squawking crow, a choir of crickets and chirping birds. Where have the pioneers gone? Their log houses stand quiet. There's a lone Conestoga wagon. The only sign of life: a chestnut horse behind a split-rail fence.

Soon more people walk through the village, waiting for the show to start in New Salem's open-air Kelso Hollow Theater with its multi-level stage dominated by a larger-than-life portrait of Lincoln. The theater is only a few hundred yards from the log cabin where Lincoln read law.

The three-play repertory—"Your Obedient Servant, A. Lincoln," "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight" and "Even We Here"—reviews history from Lincoln's birth in 1809 to Neil Armstrong's moon landing in 1969. "Your Obedient Servant, A. Lincoln" was written by John Ahart, professor of theater and head of the directing program at the University of Illinois, as a Bicentennial project. He and his GAPS company also wrote "Even We Here" while Jim Hurt, a U. of I. English professor, wrote "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight."

Ahart said that his idea was to create about "one's immediate history just as the Greeks and Shakespeare wrote about the things people knew." (He and his wife, Rose, direct GAPS.)

"We're recounting our experiences," he said.

"Modern plays, although technically brilliant, seemed nevertheless repetitively and paralytically preoccupied with the private, individual psyche and the private dynamics of the nuclear family."

"In the aftermath of Watergate and Vietnam and in the grip of economic, social and ecological crises, Americans seemed eager to re-examine their goals, their values and their sense of identity," Ahart continued.

"Why not (have) a theater devoted to history in the contemporary idiom—plays that would break out of the straitjacket of private themes and, instead, deal with public issues directly and honestly, plays that would draw Americans together to see their own national past, alive in all its richness and complexity?"

The play, "Your Obedient Servant, A. Lincoln," takes its title from the closing of his letter to Stephen A. Douglas, agreeing to the debates between the two. The story line of the play follows Lincoln from birth to death.

The second play, "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight," starts with Lincoln's assassination and explores the post-Civil War period through the early lives and poetry of Vachel Lindsay, Edgar Lee Masters and Carl Sandburg.

About "Even We Here," a GAPS history states: "Connecting Lincoln with our remembered past, this play has removed the 'cutoff point' in American history by providing the essential filament of continuity running from the past through the present." The play starts with Woodrow Wilson's call to arms in World War I and ends with man on the moon and an observation by Archibald MacLeish that we are "Riders on the Earth Together."

Every night 150 or so people attend the performances. After the show many of them mingle with the professional cast of 15 actors and actresses. "This is the sixth summer we've come to see the plays," said a family from a south Chicago suburb.

Individual ticket prices are \$6 for adults and \$5 for students and senior citizens. A family ticket costs \$17.50 per play. Children under 6 attend free. Additional information is available from GAPS, Box 401, Petersburg, Ill. 62675, 217-632-7755.

Capital sights in the Land of Lincoln, America's heartland

Continued from page 1

to Springfield and departed for Washington to become our 16th president.

In addition to stone, brick, mortar and wood, there is a more subtle, mystical element that creeps through Springfield. It is the sense of a larger-than-life man who became that larger-than-life president. When you come to Springfield, you enter the Land of Lincoln. And, with Lincoln in mind, Springfield moves from the ordinary to the special.

What makes Springfield attractive to visitors is that it doesn't take forever to see the sights and get out. The Old State Capitol, with guided tours and special programs; the Lincoln Home Visitors Center and neighboring historic homes; the Great Western Depot, Oak Ridge Cemetery, where Lincoln is buried; the state capital; the Illinois State Museum; Governor's Mansion; the home of Vachel Lindsay, artist and poet; and New Salem State Historic Site all can be done easily over several days.

The most orderly way to make the rounds is to start at the Visitors Center, 426 S. 7th St., open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years. Administered by the National Park Service, the center shows a 23-minute film on Lincoln and a 12-minute video tape on the Lincoln Home. It also is a good source of brochures and Lincoln-related books.

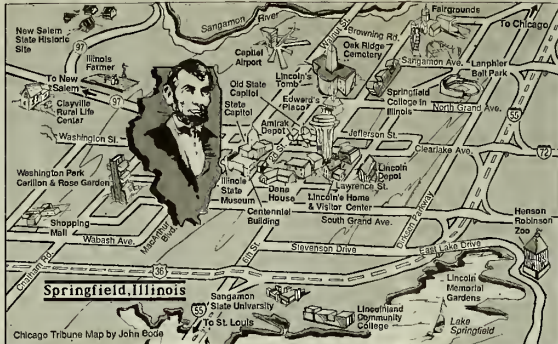
● **Lincoln Home, 8th and Jackson Streets.** The frame, Greek Revival style house was closed in May until next year for extensive restoration. Lincoln purchased the home in 1844 for \$1,200 and a

THE HEARTLAND

small lot for \$300 a few months after his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, gave birth to their first son, Robert Todd. It was the first and only home the Lincolns owned. More than 30 pieces of significant furniture from the home, occupied by the family for 17 years, are on display through Nov. 8 in the Illinois State Museum, near the capitol. The exhibition is called "Pieces of a Private Life: The Lincoln Home Furnishings."

In the four-block Lincoln Home National Historic Site, between Capital Avenue, Edwards Street and 7th and 9th Streets, administered by the National Park Service, there remain the white-fenced, tree-shaded homes of neighbors long gone such as William Beesle, a railroad fireman; Henson Lyon, who owned farmland east of Springfield; Harriet Dean, who taught school in her home; Julia Spriggs, a close friend of Mrs. Lincoln; Jesse Dubois, state auditor and an influential political supporter; and George Hart, a Lincoln political opponent.

● **Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices, 6th and Adams Streets.** Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years. Lincoln practiced law here from 1843 to 1852. Located in a great location because the building also housed the Federal Court and was only steps away from the old Sangamon County Courthouse and the then state capitol. The law office is on the third floor and is sparsely decorated. Lincoln didn't chew, smoke or drink one item on the bare, planked floor sits as a sign of the times—a box of sand used as a spittoon.



Ox- and horse-drawn wagons, curiosities of today, were a staple of life in Lincoln's New Salem.

● **Old State Capitol, Old State Capitol Plaza Mall.** Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years. As part of the deal to become the state capital, Springfield promised to build the locally quarried limestone capitol, which served the state from 1839 to 1876. It is considered one of the most important 19th Century public buildings in the U.S. Rooms are furnished in pieces from the 1840-1860 period, with many objects relating to such people as Stephen A. Douglas, Ulysses S. Grant and Lincoln. In the chamber of the House of Representatives, Lincoln addressed a convention of supporters.

Lincoln was elected to Congress and on June 16, 1838, Lincoln accepted his party's nomination to oppose Stephen A. Douglas. In the chamber of the House of Representatives of the Old State Capitol, Lincoln addressed a convention of supporters.

"If we could first know where we are and whether we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half-slave and half-free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—but I do

expect that it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other."

Years later Lincoln wrote: "I had to draw a pen across my record, and erase my whole life from sight, and I had but one poor gift left as to what I would save from the wreck. I should choose that speech and leave it to the world unadorned."

—From "Your Obedient Servant, A. Lincoln"

In May of 1860, after the Republican National Convention in Chicago nominated Lincoln for president, he used the governor's office and reception room as his headquarters. Five years later, his body lay in state in the House of Representatives.

● **Great Western Depot, Monroe between 9th and 10th Streets.** Open 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily through August. The Lincoln Depot, as it is sometimes called, contains an oft-missed little museum. From here, Lincoln said good-bye to his friends and to Springfield before departing on the 12-day rail journey to Washington.

My friends—no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feelings of sadness at this parting. To this place, and to the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a

young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when, or whether ever, I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested on Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being, who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. And so, trusting in Him, who can go with me, and remain here with you and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all may yet be well. To his care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will continue me, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

—From "Your Obedient Servant, A. Lincoln"

● **Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site, Oak Ridge Cemetery.** Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years. In front of the impressive marble monument, with a 117-foot obelisk reminiscent of the Washington Memorial, stands a Gutzon Borglum bust of Lincoln. A woman pauses at the bust, touches the shiny nose rubbed by many before her and says:

"Well see you, old boy," and slowly walks on. The sense that you get here, and it's rather spooky, is that Lincoln died recently. People who come here, like the woman, are touched deeply by the spirit of this larger-than-life man.



New Salem's log cabins give visitors a glimpse of yesteryear.

They linger. They pause. They look at the heroic sculptures. They walk slowly and quietly through the burial chamber. No one rushes through this memorial.

● **New Salem State Historic Site, 20 miles northwest of Springfield on Ill. Hwy. 97.** Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily during the summer and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. during the winter. Youngsters especially are attracted to the pioneer atmosphere of New Salem, with its 23 buildings, including the Rutledge Tavern, a carding mill, the Lincoln-Berry Store, Miller's Blacksmith Shop and the village school. Children can ride on an ox-drawn wagon and glimpse the pioneer life that Lincoln led during his stay here. In the Lincoln-Berry Store, which carries pottery, candles, clay pipes and other Illinois handicrafts, a father explains to his children, "This is the mall of yesteryear."

It is in the evenings, however, from June 20 to Aug. 22, that New Salem takes on another life with the "Great American People Show," a trilogy of dramas that span American history from 1809 to 1969. (See story on cover.)

● **Illinois State Capitol, 2d and Capitol Avenues.** Guide service 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays and 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. weekends. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years and Easter. When in session, the chambers of the Senate and House can be a great source of entertainment. You won't be able to make much sense of the proceedings, but you will see some of your state legislators munching on M&Ms, eating apples and otherwise lounging in their big chairs with their feet resting on their desks. Especially worthwhile is a peek into Gov. James Thompson's office, filled with antiques and memorabilia.

● **Illinois State Museum, Spring and Edwards Streets.** Open 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday and noon to 5 p.m. on Sunday. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years and Easter. In addition to the current Lincoln

furniture exhibition, the museum provides a look deep into the state's archeological past. A series of small dioramas trace Illinois history from Marquette and Joliet explorations in 1673 through events of the 1800s.

● **Vachel Lindsay Home, 503 S. Fifth St.** Open noon to 3 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during June, July and August. Open Thursday only April, May, September and October. With so much attention focused on Lincoln, you tend to forget about the great Illinois poet ("General William Booth Enters into Heaven" and "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight") and Prairie Troubadour, as he was called. Along with Carl Sandburg and Edgar Lee Masters, Lindsay also was smitten by the Lincoln mystique.

● **Dana-Thomas House Historic Site, 301 E. Lawrence Ave.** Currently open with tours running from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday through Monday. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years. While it has nothing to do with Lincoln, the Dana-Thomas House is one of the finest Frank Lloyd Wright homes anywhere and well worth a visit. Completed in 1913, Wright's early Prairie-style home contains more than 100 pieces of Wright-designed furniture and more than 200 original light fixtures and skylights in its sprawling 16,000 square feet of space.

Springfield also boasts an Executive Mansion that's open for tours, the Thomas Rees Memorial Carillon, Washington Park Conservatory, the Henson Robinson Zoo and a host of other sights and attractions, including the Illinois State Fair.

But as you approach Springfield for the first time and sense disappointment in what you see, turn your thoughts to that bigger-than-life figure who walked these streets as a lawyer and legislator and who became the 16th president and rests in Oak Ridge Cemetery. You'll sense a deeper appreciation for the Illinois capital.

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Center, the family-style Motor House and the all-suite Casades provide two comfortable and convenient places to stay. The Governor's Inn. This economically priced hotel is located in downtown Williamsburg, a few short blocks from the Historic Area. It is ideal for adult and school groups as well as individuals.

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GO GO TOURS

get carried away.

CC: M. NEELY, File

Settlement in Lincoln's Hometown

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 18 (AP) — The City Council voted today to settle a two-year battle over political discrimination against blacks, approving an agreement that would scrap the current city government by 1991.

The Council voted 4 to 1 in favor of a plan it rejected nine hours earlier. The plan won approval after one member changed his position and cast the deciding vote.

"What this means is that once and for all this lawsuit is behind the City of Springfield," said Michael Houston, Mayor of Springfield, where Abraham Lincoln spent much of his adult life.

"There will be no more trauma, no more turmoil," the Mayor added. "There will be no more costly litigation for the city."

Judge's Approval Is Necessary

The Council's decision is contingent on approval by Federal District Judge Harold Baker, who set a July 16 hearing date. He said he wanted to give Springfield residents a chance to comment on the settlement.

Earlier, the Council voted 3 to 2 in favor of a settlement changing the city's form of government, one vote short of the four votes needed for immediate approval. The change was from a system in which the Mayor and the other four Council members are all elected from one citywide district and each Council

member heads a department of the city government, to a system in which officials are elected from separate districts.

But Judge Baker was told in court today that Councilman Ossie Langfelder would cast the decisive fourth vote. The judge then recessed the court hearing to allow a second vote, at which the Council voted 4 to 1 to approve the plan.

A proposal for a three-year transition to a new form of government was worked out Wednesday after long negotiations between the Council and attorneys representing black plaintiffs.

Transitional Government Planned

Under the plan, city elections would be held in November on a transitional form of government, with a Mayor and three city department heads elected at large. A legislative board would also be elected from districts then, City Attorney Fred Benson said.

In the 1991 elections, the city would complete the switch to a form of government in which a Mayor would be elected at large and the rest of the Council would be elected from districts, Mr. Benson said.

Judge Baker ruled earlier that the city's present form of government gave members of minority groups virtually no chance of winning representation.

Blacks, who make up 11 percent of Springfield's 100,000 residents, have not won a City Council seat since the system was adopted in 1911.

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With a double header.



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- _____ Sponsor season ticket(s) at \$100 each for "The Nutcracker" and "Shadows of Glory" plus my commemorative key ring and one bonus season ticket.
- _____ Donor season ticket(s) at \$200 each for "The Nutcracker" and "Shadows of Glory" plus my distinctive key ring and two bonus season tickets.

I will attend "The Nutcracker" on

☐ Dec. 7, 8:15 p.m. ☐ Dec. 8, 8:15 p.m. ☐ Dec. 9, 2:00 p.m.

I will attend "Shadows of Glory" on

☐ March 30 at 8:15 p.m. ☐ March 31 at 2:00 p.m.

I wish to be seated in ☐ Orchestra (\$16.) ☐ Loge (\$15.) ☐ Front Mezz. (\$15.)

☐ Back Mezz. (\$14) ☐ Balcony (\$12)

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Children Identification Upon arrival at Lincoln-Fest, parents should go to any of the Visitors Information Centers and complete identification tags for their children. This preliminary identification will eliminate problems when a child becomes separated from the parents. This precaution is especially important for those with small children. Any lost child should be reported to a police officer, any information center or the lost children's area.

Lost Children's Area, south side of Capitol Ave. at 8th St. in Lincoln Home Area. 10 a.m.-9 p.m. Saturday, noon-9 p.m. Sunday. LincolnFest volunteers working in cooperation with the Springfield Police Department. Children identification tags available here.

Portable toilets 125 portable toilets located in the festival area. Includes 4th and Washington, 4th and Adams, 4th and Monroe, 5th between Capitol and Jackson, 5th between Jefferson and Washington, 6th between Capitol and Jackson, 7th and Washington, 7th and Adams, 7th and Monroe, 7th between Capitol and Jackson.

Pay telephones, Old State Capitol Plaza South, Monroe between 5th and 6th, Monroe between 6th and 7th, 6th and Capitol.

Babysitting service, 5th and Jackson. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Fees \$1 per hour for first child in family, \$.50 for each additional child. For information or reservations, call 522-8828 (Springfield YWCA).

Mother-Baby Changing, First Presbyterian Church, 7th and Capitol. 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Saturday, noon-8 p.m. Sunday. No diapers provided.

Handicapped Services, see handicapped events and services.

Rest Areas, southeast side of Old State Capitol Plaza, 7th and Monroe, park benches and picnic tables located throughout the festival area. Open during festival hours.

Social Services Assistance Contact Ministries ... The Helping Place, 318 S. 6th St. Open 24 hours.

Water Two barrels of water, 7th and Monroe, 7th and Capitol. (Illinois Secretary of State's office)

First aid stations, 6th between Washington and Adams (St. John's Hospital), 7th between Monroe and Capitol (Ill. National Guard), 5th and Adams (Red Cross).



Hot Dogs/Cheese Dogs, Fifth between Adams and Monroe

Ice Cream Bars, Sixth between Adams and Monroe

Italian Ice, Sixth between Monroe and Capitol

Italian Sausage, Sixth between Adams and Monroe

Meatballs, Seventh and Monroe

Mini-donuts, Seventh between Monroe and Capitol

Nachos, Sixth and Monroe

Onion Rings, Fifth between Adams and Monroe

Pakora (deep fried vegetables), Seventh between Monroe and Capitol

Petross, Fifth and Monroe

Pickle On a Stick, Seventh and Capitol

Pizza, Fifth between Adams and Monroe

Pork Dogs, Seventh and Monroe

Potato Skins, Sixth and Capitol

Pretzels, Fifth and Monroe

Puddin' Pops, Capitol between Seventh and Ninth

Shish-ka-bobs, Fifth and Adams

Sno Cones, South Old State Capitol Plaza

Soybeans-fried, Sixth and Capitol

Strawberry Crepes, Sixth and Capitol

Sweet Corn, Sixth and Monroe

Vegetable Tempura, Fifth between Monroe and Capitol

DRINKS

Beer, Fifth and Adams, Fifth and Monroe, Sixth and Capitol, Sixth and Monroe, Sixth between Monroe and Adams, Sixth and Adams, Seventh and Monroe and Capitol between Sixth and Seventh

Champagne Punch, Sixth between Monroe and Capitol



Barbecue beef sandwich, Sixth and Adams

Barbecue Pork Sandwich, Sixth between Washington and Adams

Barbecue Rib Sandwich, Sixth and Monroe

Beef Poor Boys, Fifth and Adams

Blueberry Spirals, Fifth between Washington and Adams

Bratwursts, Sixth and Adams, Sixth and Monroe

Butterfly Pork Chops, Sixth between Washington and Adams

Cannoli, Sixth and Monroe

Chilli Dogs, Fifth between Monroe and Capitol

Chicken fillets, Sixth and Monroe

Coco-wiches, Seventh and Monroe

Corn Dogs, Sixth and Monroe, Seventh and Capitol

Corned Beef, Sixth between Monroe and Capitol

Colton Candy, Seventh and Capitol

Egg Rolls, Fifth and Monroe

Elephant Ears, Fifth and Adams

Fish Sandwiches, Sixth between Adams and Monroe, Seventh between Monroe and Capitol

French Fries, Sixth between Adams and Monroe, Capitol between Sixth and Seventh

Fried Cinnamon Bread, Sixth between Adams and Monroe

Frog Legs, Sixth and Adams

Funnel Cakes, Fifth and Monroe, Sixth and Capitol

Gyros, Sixth between Adams and Monroe

Hamburgers, Sixth between Monroe and Capitol

Hand-dipped Cones, Capitol between Sixth and Seventh

Hot Dogs, Capitol between Seventh and Ninth

Donald Duck (Walt Disney Productions)

Flying Dutchmen, German music

General Grant look-a-like

Paul Goetz, hammer and mountain dulcimer, auto-harp

Gravity's Last Stand, jugglers

Holy Fools Clowns (Contact Ministries)

Huckleberry Pie (Those Characters from Cleveland)

114th Infantry Regiment

Izod Character (Izod)

Jasper T. Jowls (Chuck E. Cheese's Pizza Time Theatre)

Abe Lincoln look-a-like

Tom McGudgan, harmonist

Mickey Mouse (Walt Disney Productions)

Doug Miller, (fiddler, guitarist, autoharpist)

Mr. Munch (Chuck E. Cheese's Pizza Time Theatre)

Organ Grinder

Ozark Airlines' Alligators

Paddington Bear (Famous Barr)

Pasqually (Chuck E. Cheese's Pizza Time Theatre)

Pink Panther (MGM/LUA Entertainment)

Alan Rakov, violinist

Smokey the Bear (Department of Conservation)

Springfield High School Pom Pon Squad

Strawberry Shortcake (The Characters from Cleveland)

Big Boy (Tops Big Boy Restaurants)

Uncle Sam, 14-foot stillsman

Bruce Weitz, star of Hill Street Blues (NBC & WICS Channel 20)

Wammy Wooster (WMAV Radio)

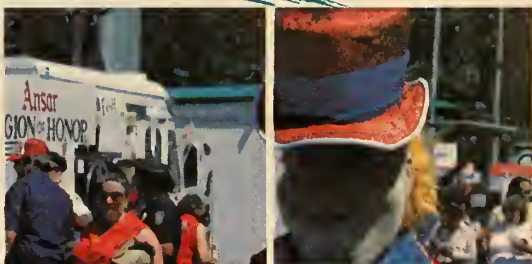
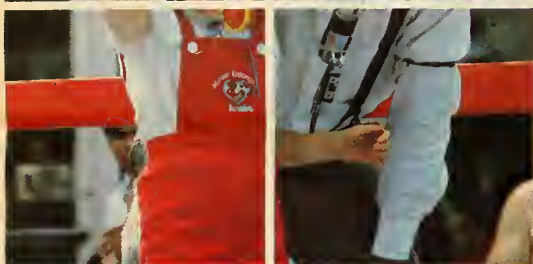
WFMB-Bear (WFMB Radio)

Woodsey Owl (Department of Conservation)

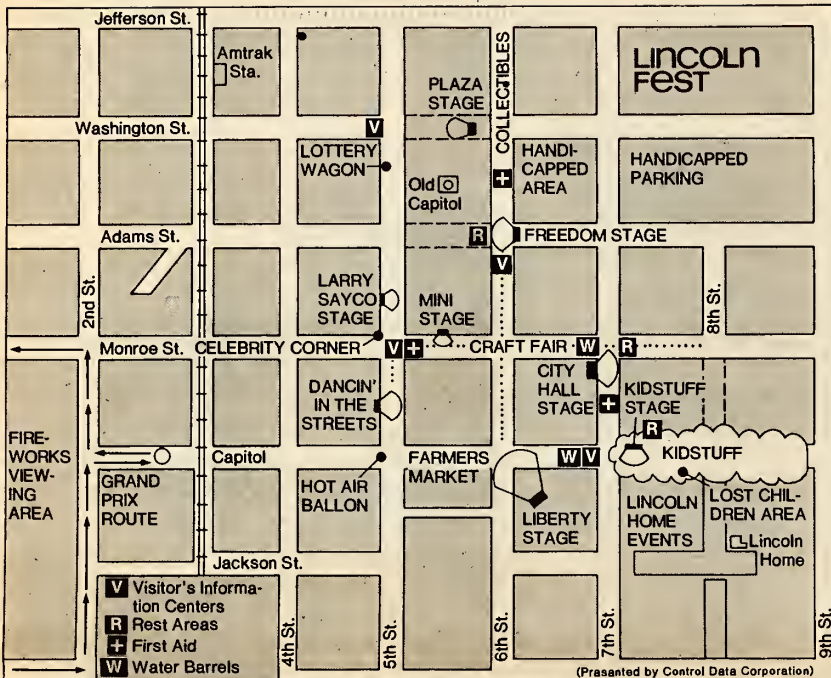
Ziggy (Those Characters from Cleveland)



Lincoln FEST



9:30 a.m.-9:30 p.m. Saturday July 2, 11 a.m.-9:30 p.m. Sunday July 3



SPECIAL EVENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

The Great Parade, route from Horace Mann, west on Jefferson, south on 7th, west on Edwards, north on 4th, east on Jefferson, to point of origin. Reviewing stand on Capitol at 7th. 9:30 a.m. Saturday.

Musical Marching Band Competition, 9:30 a.m. Saturday (Illinois Park Producers)

Aerial Salute to Springfield, over downtown Springfield, 2:30 p.m. Saturday. (183rd Tactical Fighter Group)

Corvette Show, 7th and Capitol, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday. (CIC)

Springfield/Sangamon County Historical Society Tour, 5th and Adams, 10:30 a.m. Sunday

Hot Air Balloon Tethered Ride, 8-9 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. (United Van Lines)

Smithsonian "Colorful Kite Tails Exhibit" and antiques from Kite Contest, 6th between Adams and Washington, 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. (Springfield Marine Bank)

Larry Sayco, World's Yo-Yo Champion, 5th between Adams and Monroe, 11 a.m.-9:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. (Hardie's)

Celebrity Corner, meet the stars of LincolnFest, 5th and Monroe, 11:30 a.m.-7 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Tae Kwon Do Exhibition, 5th and Washington, 10:12-20 p.m. Saturday, 4:15-4:35 p.m. Sunday. (United Tae Kwon Do Academy of Springfield)

WMAY Live Radio Remote Broadcast, 7th and Monroe, 1-8 p.m. Saturday, Noon-7 p.m. Sunday.

An American Indian Village Celebration, Capitol between 7th and 9th, east of Liberty, 2-3 p.m. and 7-8 p.m. Saturday, 1-2 p.m. and 4-5 p.m. Sunday. (Nehemo)

The Wiregards - High Sway Pole Act, 5th and Monroe, 2:30 p.m. and 6 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Illinois State Lottery Tickets Wagon, 5th and Washington, also at Once Drugs, South Old State Capitol Plaza, Fast hours.

1937 Sport Coach Bus, 5th between Adams and Washington. Fast hours. (Greyhound Bus Lines)

Tullita Memorabilia Exhibit of Springfield, Old State Capitol Plaza North. Fast hours.

Olympic Lithograph Display, Lobby of INB, 5th and Washington. Fast hours. (Budweiser)

Old Capitol Station, 5th between Adams and Washington. Fast hours. (U.S. Post Office and D.E.A. deaf interpreters available)

Antique Auto/Truck Exhibition, Old State Capitol Plaza South. Fast hours.

Rededication Ceremony of the Freedom Shrine, County Building, 9th and Monroe. Times to be announced. (Springfield Exchange Club)

Fireworks Extravaganza, total aerial display lights up downtown Springfield. Viewing area - lawns of State Capitol, 2nd and Capitol. 9:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

LincolnFest 5 Kilo-meter Foot Race, 4th and Adams, 8 a.m. Sunday. (Springfield Community Hospital)

LincolnFest District Chili Cook-Off, Capitol between 5th and 6th, 11 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Sunday (Wendy's)

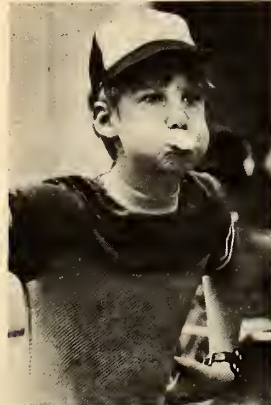
Third Annual Photography Contest Theme: Where America Celebrates. Any 8x10 photo mounted and mailed may be submitted to the LincolnFest office by Aug. 31. For details call 789-2274. No entry fee; cash prizes awarded. Fast hours. (RC Cola)

The Great Run-A-Dub-Tub Race, 5th between Capitol and Jackson, 12:30-5 p.m. Saturday.

Celebrity Dunk Tank, 5th between Adams and Washington, Noon-7 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. (United Carpenters' Rally)

YWCA Basketball Free-Throw Contest, 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Sunday.

Flash Events. Look for the "Flash Event Cart" throughout the festival area: Team Flag Eating, Watermelon Seed Spitting, Spzd Run, Hawaiian Egg Drop, Jump Rope, Trip the Trap, Apple Peel-Off, Big Balloon Blowout. Fast hours (Springfield Paper-Cols Bottling Company)



KID STUFF GAME CENTER

Located on Capitol between 7th and 9th.

Toddler Walk. Fast hours.

Stiltwalking. Fast hours.

Jump Rope. Fast hours.

Tic-Tac-Toe. Fast hours.

Race Car Track. Fast hours.

Grab A Duck. Fast hours.

Dice Game. Fast hours.

Spinning Wheel. Fast hours.

Turtle Races, 12:15-12:45 p.m., 2:15-2:45 p.m., 4:15-4:45 p.m., 6:15-6:45 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. (SCADA)

Adopt-A-Pet, Fast hours. (Chuck E. Cheese's Pizza Time Theatre)

Bicycle Safety Obstacle Course, Fast hours. (Illinois Secretary of State)

Children's Art Fair, Fast hours.

Children's Finger Painting, Fast hours.

Face Painting, Fast hours.

Fun Safety Display, Fire Truck, Police Car, Sangamon County Rescue Squad; see, touch, blow sirens, squirt water, etc. Fast hours. (Sangamon County Sheriff's Auxiliary)

Patting Zoo, Fast hours.

Pony Ride, Fast hours. (SCADA)

Step Shot Hockey. Fast hours.

Stage Coach Ride, Fast hours. (Werner Motor Company)

Covered Wagon Ride, Fast hours. (Illinois State Fair)

Talking Computer. Fast hours.

Young Busters Safety Display, Fast hours. (Illinois Department of Conservation)

Other Kid Stuff

Ballon Launch, 10:30-11 a.m. Saturday. (Gerd's available during parade.)

YMCA Gymnastics, 6:30-6:50 p.m. Saturday

Fake-a-break, plaster cast application presented by SIU, 11 a.m.-6 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Dog Show, 11-11:30 a.m., 1-1:30 p.m., 3-3:30 p.m., 5-5:30 p.m. and 7-7:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Aerobics, 11:30-11:50 a.m. Sunday.

Marionette Puppet Show, presented by Lincoln Library, 11:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m., 1:15-1:45 p.m., 2:45-3:15 p.m. and 4:30-5 p.m. Saturday; 10:30-11 a.m., 12:30-1 p.m., 2:45-3:15 p.m., 5:15-5:45 p.m. and 7-7:30 p.m. Sunday.

Windy City Circus, 1-1:45 p.m., 3-3:45 p.m. and 8-8:45 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

BMX Bike Trick Team, 1:45-2:15 p.m. and 6:30-7:30 p.m. Saturday; 11-11:30 a.m., 3-3:30 p.m. and 7-7:45 p.m. Sunday.

Parade of Characters, 3:15-3:30 p.m. Saturday and 2-2:15 Sunday.

Game stage, located on Capitol between 7th and 9th, 11:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. Saturday and 3:45 p.m. Sunday, Randy Brown. 12:15 p.m. Saturday, Anita Young.

KID STUFF

Memorial Medical Center **Kid Stuff Stage** (On Capitol Between Seventh and Ninth St.)

Saturday

11:00 Willy Wonka - Magician
11:30 Mother Goose - Story Teller
11:45 Krogera Pat/Owner Look-A-Like Contest
1:00 Kevin Purcell - Mime
2:15 Willy Wonka - Magician
3:30 Zoo Show
4:00 Ryan Bollman - Tap Dancer
5:00 Randy Brown - Paddle Ball Champion
6:00 Holy Fools - Clowna
7:15 Willy Wonka - Magician

Sunday

10:15 Holy Fools - Clowns
12:00 Mother Goose - Story Teller
12:15 Willy Wonka - Magician
12:45 Twina Contest - Registration
1:00 Twina Contest
2:15 Randy Brown - Paddle Ball Champion
2:45 Mother Goose - Story Teller
3:30 Anita Young Dancera
4:00 Willy Wonka - Magician
4:45 Randy Brown - Paddle Ball Champion
5:45 Ryan Bollman - Tap Dancer
6:30 Willy Wonka - Magician

Firefighters Waterball Contest, Capitol between 4th and 5th, Noon-5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

One-Ton Tavern Tug of War, 5th between Monroe and Capitol, Noon-5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. (Lisa Bear from Miller)

Baby Photo Contest, 6th and Monroe. Fest hours. (March of Dimes)

Pet/Owner Look-A-Like Contest, Kid Stuff Stage, Capitol between 7th and 9th, 11:45 a.m. Saturday. (Kroger)

Skoal Bandits Grand Prix. Start at Illinois' State Museum, north on 2nd, east on Capitol, U-turn short of viaduct, north on 2nd, west on Monroe to Lewis, 12:30 p.m. Sunday. (U.S. Tobacco)

Human Traction Pull, 5th and Washington. 1-4 p.m. Sunday.

Tomahawk Throwing (see Lincoln Home Area).

Horseshoe Pitching (see Lincoln Home Area).

MARKETPLACE

Great American Nostalgia & Collectors Show, 6th between Washington and Jefferson, Fest hours (SCADA)

Farmers Market, Capitol between 5th and 6th. Fest hours.

Mary Todd Lincoln's Craft Fair, 6th between Adams and Monroe, 5th between Monroe and Capitol, Monroe between 5th and 6th. Fest hours. (Stout & Lauer Jewelers)

OLD STATE CAPITOL

Excerpts from Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 11:15-11:30 a.m., 3:30-3:45 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Martha Blake, guitar and dulcimer. 11:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m. and 4-4:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Lincoln & Grant Look-A-Likes, Harry Hahn and Paul LeGraco. 1-1:30 p.m. and 4:30-5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Richard Blake, a visit with Lincoln. 1:45-2:15 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Libertyville School of Folk and Old Time Music, 2:45-3:15 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

U.S. Presidential Portrait Exhibit, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday. (Encyclopedia Britannica)

Old State Capitol Building, open for tours presented by Junior League of Springfield. Period costumes worn by members of Junior League. Mary Todd Lincoln's dress, music box and parasol on display in Senate Chambers. Marilyn Churchill, free-lance interpretation for the deal. 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.



Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday.

AT THE LINCOLN HOME AREA

John Frank Lincoln Sculptor, past works displayed in Lincoln Home Visitors Center. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

John Frank Lincoln Sculptor, live sculpting. 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Sunday.

Lincoln & Grant Look-A-Likes, Harry Hahn and Paul LeGraco. 10:30-11 a.m. and 4:45-5:15 p.m. Saturday, 11:30 a.m.-Noon and 2:30-3 p.m. Sunday.

Olde Tyme Horse Shoeing Demonstrations, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday.

Play - "The Legend of William and Willie Potter", Noon-12:30 p.m., 3-3:30 p.m., 5-5:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Martha Blake, guitar and dulcimer. 12:45-1:15 p.m., 3:15-3:45 p.m., 6:30-6 p.m. Saturday, 1:30-2 p.m. Sunday.

Tomahawk Throwing, free instruction. 9:30 a.m.-Noon Saturday, 11 a.m. Noon Sunday.

Tomahawk Throwing, open competition. 1-4 p.m. Saturday.

Tomahawk Throwing, state championship. 1-4 p.m. Sunday.

Prairie Grapevine, folk music. 1:45-2:15 p.m. and 4-5 p.m. Saturday.

Richard Blake, a visit with Lincoln. 3:30-4 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Libertyville School of Folk and Old Time Music, 9 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m. Saturday and 11 a.m., Noon, 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m. Sunday.

Horseshoe Pitching, 1-5 p.m. Saturday. (San. John Davidson and Illinois Health Care Association)

Military Encampment, Fest hours.

114th Infantry Regiment, Fest hours.

Clayville Folk Art Guild's Craft Demonstration, Fest hours.

Lincoln Home, open for tours presented by Junior League of Springfield. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Lincoln Home Visitors Center, open for tours. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

SENIOR CITIZENS EVENTS AND SERVICES

Rest area, 7th between Monroe and Capitol (north side of library). Festival hours (Masonic Temple).

Older Americans Talent Show, Plaza stage, 12:15-1:45 p.m. Saturday.

Arts and Crafts Exhibit Lincoln Library, 7th and Capitol, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday, Noon-5 p.m. Sunday.

HANDICAPPED EVENTS AND SERVICES

Presented by St. John's Hospital

Table tennis, 8th between Washington and Adams, 1-3 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. (Roll On USA)

Staton Course, obstacle course, 6th between Washington and Adams, 1-3 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. (Roll On USA)

Shotput, 6th between Washington and Adams, 1-3 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. (Roll On USA)

Paint and brushes donated by Ace Hardware and Hooker Paint

ON STAGE

Busch-Natural Light Liberty Stage (Corner of Capitol and Sixth St.)

Saturday

11:30-12:30 Oliver

1:45-2:15 Booze Brothers Revue, featuring the White Bishops and the Hey Brothers Horns

3:00-4:00 Oliver

4:45-5:45 Booze Brothers Revue

7:15-8:00 The Association

8:30-9:15 The Association

Sunday

11:30-12:30 Booze Brothers Revue, featuring the White Bishops and the Hey Brothers Horns

1:30-2:30 Oliver

3:15-4:15 Booze Brothers Revue

5:30-6:30 David Frizzell

7:00-8:00 Oliver

8:30-9:30 David Frizzell

Hamm's City Hall Stage Pabst **City Hall Stage** (Corner of Seventh and Monroe)

Saturday

10:45-Noon Big Twist & The Mellow Fellows

1:00-2:00 Buddy Guy/Jr. Wells

2:45-4:00 Big Twist

5:15-8:15 Willie Dixon

7:00-8:00 Buddy Guy/Jr. Wells

8:30-9:30 Willie Dixon

Sunday

11:45-12:45 Special Consensus

1:30-2:30 John Hartford

3:15-4:15 Undergrass Boys

5:00-6:00 John Hartford

8:45-7:45 Special Consensus

8:30-9:30 Undergrass Boys

Plaza Stage (Northeast corner of the Old State Capitol)

Saturday

11:00-1:45 144th Army Guard

12:15-1:45 Senior Citizens Talent Show

2:15-3:15 John Kollich

3:45-4:30 144th Army Guard Band

5:30-8:15 Rusty Halo

8:30-7:30 John Kollich

8:00-8:45 Rusty Halo

Sunday

Noon-12:45 Gabriel

1:15-1:45 Laketown Buskers

2:15-3:00 Gabriel

3:15-4:15 144th Army Guard Band

4:30-5:30 John Kollich

6:00-6:30 Laketown Buskers

6:45-7:45 John Kollich

8:15-8:45 Laketown Buskers

Coca-Cola Freedom Stage (On Adams at Sixth St.)

Saturday

11:00-12:00 Sunshine Express

1:00-2:00 Amusement Park

2:45-3:45 Sunshine Express

4:30-5:30 Amusement Park

8:45-7:45 Deluxury

8:30-9:30 Deluxury

Sunday

11:30-12:30 The Britins

1:30-2:30 Sunshine Express

3:30-4:30 The Britins

5:15-6:15 Josh White, Jr.

7:00-8:00 Sunshine Express

8:30-9:30 Josh White, Jr.

White Oaks Mall Mini Stage (Monroe St. between Fifth and Sixth St.)

Saturday

11:30-12:00 Michael Treutmen

12:45-1:30 Allen Street String Band

2:00-2:45 Mystifying Gorsich/Ryan Bollmen

3:15-4:00 Allen Street String Band

4:30-5:00 Michael Trautman

5:45-6:30 Mystifying Gorsich/Ryan Bollmen

7:00-7:45 Allen Street String Band

8:00-8:30 Randy Brown

8:45-9:15 Didi Edele end Dencers

Sunday

Noon-12:30 Michael Treutman

1:00-1:45 Mika Sawyer & Chris Miller

2:15-3:00 Mystifying Gorsich/Ryan Bollmen

3:30-4:15 Cathy Anderson Trio

4:45-5:15 Michael Trautman

5:20-5:50 Randy Brown

6:00-8:45 Mike Sawyer & Chris Miller

7:15-8:00 Mystifying Gorsich/Ryan Bollmen

8:15-9:00 Cathy Anderson Trio

1st National Bank Dancin' in the Streets (Fifth St. between Monroe and Capitol)

Saturday

11:00-1:00 Andy Grant/Tommy Duff

2:00-4:15 Jon Morgen Band

5:15-9:15 Church Ushman

Sunday

12:00-1:45 Jon Morgen Band

2:45-6:45 John Stuper

7:30-9:30 Andy Grant/Tommy Duff

Handicapped Parking, 1st level, convention center garage, 7th and Adams. Most have LincolnFest handicapped parking pass. Call 789-2274.

Handicapped restrooms, Springfield Marina Bank (6th between Washington and Adams), McDonald's (5th and Adams), Herda's (5th between Adams and Monroe), Springfield Hilton (Adams between 7th and 8th), Illinois Association of Rehabilitation (8th between Monroe and Capitol), County Building (Monroe between 7th and 9th), portable toilet, 8th and Adams. Available during festival hours. Lincoln Library (7th and Capitol), 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday and 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday.

Spaciel needs center, Springfield Marina Bank parking lot, 8th between Washington and Adams. First aid, ice water, rest area, braille programs, deaf interpreters and wheelchairs available. Festival hours. (Council For Exceptional Children)

ROVING CHARACTERS

Asser Shrina Clowne

Don Betty, talk and bluegrass singer

Baafy the Bull, (Rax Roast Beef)

Sam E. BestFast

Bib Man (Michelin Corporation)

Blueberry Muffin (Those Characters from Cleveland)

Randy Brown, paddla ball champion

Bud Light Can (Anhauser-Busch)

Bud Man (Anhauser-Busch)

John Carter, American folk music

Chuck E. Cheese (Chuck E. Cheese's Pizza Time Theatre)

Circuit Preachers

The Claytons, rope twirlers

Dr. Cool, reg poppin' champion

Donald Duck (Walt Disney Productions)

Flying Dutchman, German music

General Grent look-a-like

Paul Goatz, hammer and mountain dulcimer, auto-harp

Grevilly's Last Stand, jugglers

Holy Fools Clowne (Contact Ministries)

Huckleberry Pie (Those Characters from Cleveland)

114th Infantry Regiment

Izod Character (Izod)

Jasper T. Jowls (Chuck E. Cheese's Pizza Time Theatre)

Abe Lincoln look-a-like

Tom McGuggan, harmonica

Mickey Mouse (Walt Disney Productions)

Doug Miller, (litter, guitarist, autoharp)

Mr. Munch (Chuck E. Cheese's Pizza Time Theatre)

Organ Grinder

Ozerk Atrilnes' Alligators

Paddington Bear (Famous Barr)

Passquilly (Chuck E. Cheese's Pizza Time Theatre)

Pink Panther (MGM/UA Entertainment)

Alan Rakov, violinist

Smokay the Bear (Department of Conservation)

Springfield High School Pom Pon Squad

Strawberry Shortcake (The Characters from Cleveland)

Big Boy (Topa Big Boy Restaurants)

Uncle Sam, 14 foot airlessman

Brucy Weltz, star of Hill Street Blues (NBC & WICS Channel 20)

Wesmy Wooster (WMAY Radio)

WFMB-Bear (WFMB Radio)

Woodasy Dwl (Department of Conservation)

Ziggy (Those Characters from Cleveland)



EATS

Barbecue baat sandwich, Sixth and Adams

Barbecue Pork Sandwich, Sixth between Washington and Adams

Barbecue Rib Sandwich, Sixth and Monroe

Beef Poor Boy, Fifth and Adams

Blueberry Spirals, Fifth between Washington and Adams

Bratwurst, Sixth and Adams, Sixth and Monroe

Butterfly Pork Chop, Sixth between Washington and Adams

Cannoli, Sixth and Monroe

Chilli Dogs, Fifth between Monroe and Capitol

Chicken fillies, Sixth and Monroe

Coco-wichas, Seventh and Monroe

Corn Dogs, Sixth and Monroe, Seventh and Capitol

Corned Beef, Sixth between Monroe and Capitol

Cotton Candy, Seventh and Capitol

Egg Rolls, Fifth and Monroe

Elephant Ears, Fifth and Adams

Fish Sandwiches, Sixth between Adams and Monroe, Seventh between Monroe and Capitol

French Fries, Sixth between Adams and Monroe, Capitol between Sixth and Seventh

Fried Cinnamon Bread, Sixth between Adams and Monroe

Frog Legs, Sixth and Adams

Funnel Cakes, Fifth and Monroe, Sixth and Capitol

Gyros, Sixth between Adams and Monroe

Hamburgers, Sixth between Monroe and Capitol

Hand-dipped Cones, Capitol between Sixth and Seventh

Hot Dogs, Capitol between Seventh and Ninth

Hot Dogs/Cheese Dogs, Fifth between Adams and Monroe

Ice Cream Bars, Sixth between Adams and Monroe

Italian Ica, Sixth between Adams and Capitol

Italian Sausages, Sixth between Adams and Monroe

Meatballs, Seventh and Monroe

Mini-donuts, Seventh between Monroe and Capitol

Nachos, Sixth and Monroe

Onion Rings, Fifth between Adams and Monroe

Pakora (deep fried vegetables), Seventh between Monroe and Capitol

Patties, Fifth and Monroe

Pickie On a Stick, Seventh and Capitol

Pizza, Fifth between Adams and Monroe

Pork Dogs, Seventh and Monroe

Potato Skins, Sixth and Capitol

Pretzels, Fifth and Monroe

Puddin' Pops, Capitol between Seventh and Ninth

Shish-ka-bobs, Fifth and Adams

Sno Cones, South Old State Capitol Plaza

Soybeans-triad, Sixth and Capitol

Strawberry Crapac, Sixth and Capitol

Sweet Corn, Sixth and Monroe

Vegetable Tampure, Fifth between Monroe and Capitol

DRINKS

Bear, Fifth and Adams, Fifth and Monroe, Sixth and Capitol, Sixth and Monroe, Sixth between Monroe and Adams, Sixth and Adams, Seventh and Monroe and Capitol between Sixth and Seventh

Champegna Naps, Sixth between Monroe and Capitol

Cider, Seventh and Monroe

Coke, Fifth and Washington, Fifth and Fifth and Monroe, Fifth and Capitol, Sixth and Monroe, Sixth and Adams, Capitol between Seventh and Ninth and Seventh between Monroe and Capitol

Frosty Mats, Fifth and Monroe

Fruit Juice, Sixth between Adams and Monroe

Iced Tee, Sixth and Adams

Icee, Fifth and Monroe, Fifth between Washington and Adams and Sixth and Monroe

Lemon Shake-ups, Fifth between Washington and Adams and Sixth and Monroe

Milkshakes, Fifth between Adams and Monroe

Pina Coladas, Seventh and Monroe

Root Bear Floats, Monroe between Sixth and Seventh

Wine, Sixth and Capitol and Sixth between Adams and Monroe

THINGS

Balloons, Capitol between Seventh and Ninth

Old Time Photos, Seventh and Capitol

Photo Booth, Fifth between Washington and Adams

T-shirts, Fifth and Adams and Sixth and Capitol

VISITORS SERVICES

Visitors Information Centers, Fifth at Washington, Fifth at Monroe, Sixth at Adams, Seventh at Capitol. 10 a.m.-9 p.m. Saturday, noon-9 p.m. Sunday. Information centers will have LincolnFest programs, hotel/motel guides, lost and found articles, information on lost children, will take children to Lost Children's area

LincolnFest programs, available at Visitor Information Centers, concession stands, distributed along parade route Saturday. (Control Data Corporation)

Children Identification Upon arrival at LincolnFest, parents should go to any of the Visitors Information Centers and complete identification tags for their children. This preliminary identification will eliminate problems when a child becomes separated from the parents. This precaution is especially important for those with small children. Any lost child should be reported to a police officer, any information center or the lost children's area.

Lost Children's Area, south side of Capitol Ave. at 8th St. in Lincoln Home Area. 10 a.m.-9 p.m. Saturday, noon-9 p.m. Sunday. LincolnFest volunteers working in cooperation with the Springfield Police Department. Children identification tags available here.

Portable toilets 125 portable toilets located in the festival area. Includes 4th and Washington, 4th and Adams, 4th and Monroe, 5th between Capitol and Jackson, 5th between Jefferson and Washington, 6th between Capitol and Jackson, 7th and Washington, 7th and Adams, 7th and Monroe, 7th between Capitol and Jackson.

Pay telephones, Old State Capitol Plaza South, Monroe between 5th and 6th, Capitol Plaza South, 7th and 7th, 6th and Capitol.

Babysitting service, 5th and Jackson. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Fees \$1 per hour for lull child in family, \$50 for each additional child. For information or reservations, call 522-8828. (Springfield YWCA).

Mother-Baby Changing, First Presbyterian Church, 7th and Capitol. 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Saturday, noon-8 p.m. Sunday. No diapers provided.

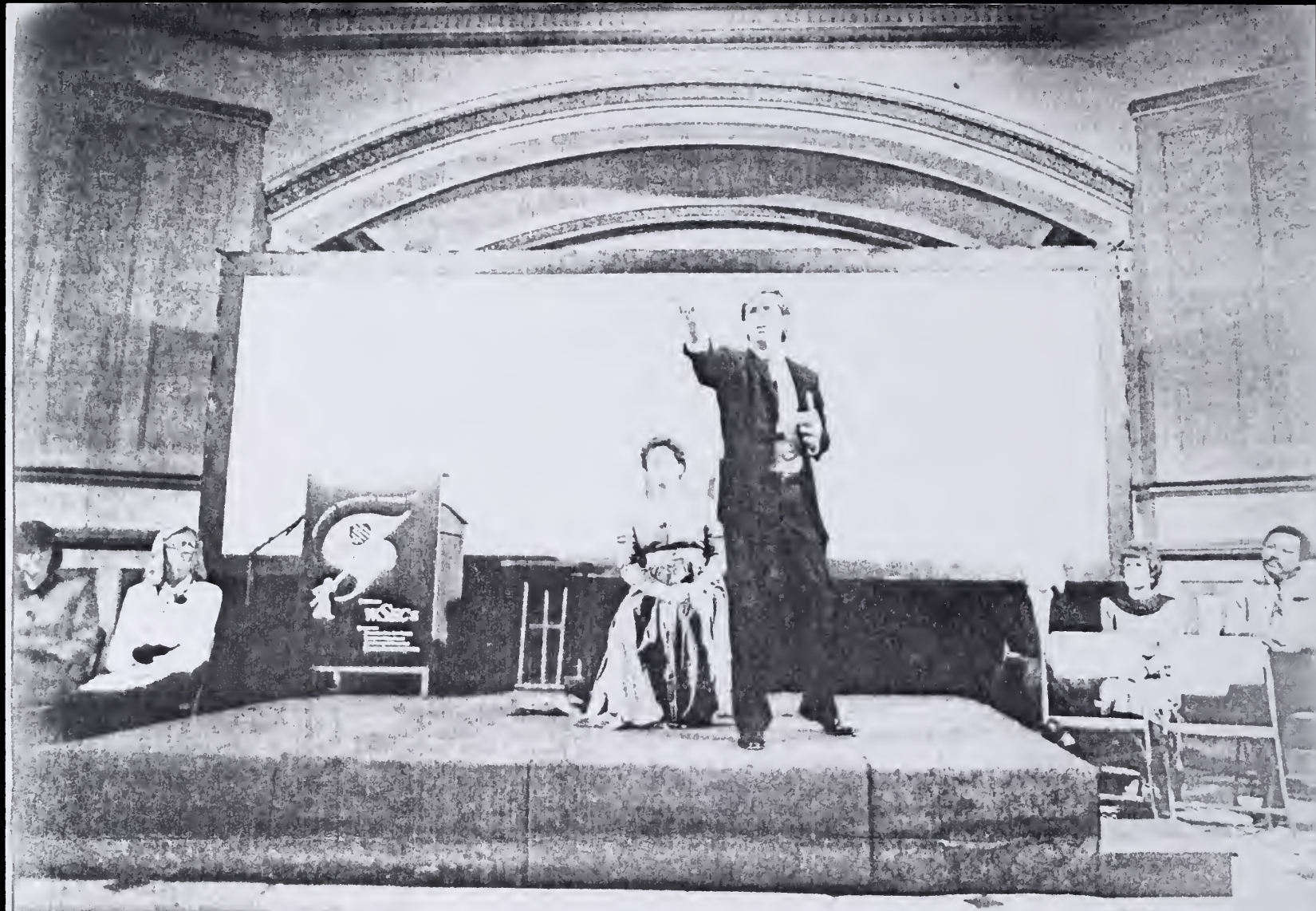
Handicapped Services, see handicapped events and services.

Rast Areas, southeast side of Old State Capitol Plaza, 7th and Monroe, park benches and picnic tables located throughout the festival area. Open during festival hours.

Social Services Assistance Contact Ministries... The Helping Place, 318 S 6th St. Open 24 hours.

Water Two barrels of water, 7th and Monroe, 7th and Capitol. (Illinois Secretary of State's office)

First aid stations, 6th between Washington and Adams (St. John's Hospital), 7th between Monroe and Adams (Ill. National Guard), 5th and Adams (Red Cross).



State Journal-Register/David Spence

During the opening of "Springfield Magical" Thursday night, Susan Dana Lawrence and Vachel Lindsay were portrayed on stage by

Mary Beth Maloney and Thomas Lawton. About 400 Springfield volunteers gathered in the Capitol rotunda for the event.

Volunteers have 'magical' evening

The State Journal-Register
Feb. 7, 1992 Springfield, Ill.

Those who help others congratulate themselves for making a difference

By **STEPHEN BEAVEN**

STAFF WRITER

Getting people off the couch and into the community takes more than just inspiration, Martha Wolters said Thursday night. Volunteers, she said, need a reason to volunteer.

"I think you have to find a purpose," Wolters said. "Once you get people excited about that you can move forward and build a base."

Wolters and about 400 purposeful Springfield volunteers gathered in the Capitol rotunda to congratulate themselves and their colleagues for making a difference.

The partygoers paid \$10 each, with proceeds going to pay the night's tab and to public television station WSEC, which sponsored the evening. Co-sponsors were the Springfield Area Arts Council, the Springfield Urban League, Junior League of Springfield and Springfield Frontiers Inter-

"I just think there's a lot more goodness in people than we tend to realize."

Jerry Gruebel
WSEC president

ted about underprivileged children, brief speeches by Brenda Edgar and Mayor Ossie Langfelder and an 11-minute multimedia show highlighting volunteer organizations in Springfield. There was also a letter from first lady Barbara Bush.

The program, which took its name from Lindsay's poem "On the Building of Springfield," was the product of more than 10 months work. For Wolters, chairwoman of the event, it

But now, she said, she and the others involved in planning the evening will have a chance to see it grow: The multimedia show prepared for the event will be given to the city for use in luring business and industry.

Organizers also hope the volunteer spirit will grow in Springfield, although everyone seemed to agree there was plenty of it already.

Despite naysayers who claim that male apathy and the growing number of working women would mean hard times for volunteerism, WSEC President Jerry Gruebel said Springfield isn't lacking.

"The amazing thing about Springfield is that there are more people willing to volunteer than anyplace I've ever lived," which includes six states, he said.

And why might Springfield be so geared to community activism?

"I can't tell you," Gruebel said. "I don't know. I just think there's a lot

said. Cuts in social service budgets in Illinois and across the country have been severe and "volunteers are going to have to make up for that difference and provide services," she said.

But the rewards that accompany such efforts make them worthwhile, said Jeff Tarr, who helped plan Thursday night's festivities.

"It just makes you feel good to do something for other people," Tarr said. "It's a common human (feeling). The way the economy nationwide is looking at this point, this is an easy way, an inexpensive way ... for a lot of people to show they care."

Langfelder saluted the volunteer who "do it in a quiet way."

"You make it a better community," he said.

Edgar, heeding her husband's advice to keep her remarks short, said "It's special to recognize the hundreds of thousands of hours that the men and women of our community

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The program, which took its name from Lindsay's poem "On the Building of Springfield," was the product of more than 10 months work. For Wolters, chairwoman of the event, it was a bittersweet evening.

"It's like giving birth to a baby," she said. "I don't want to see it go away."

But now, she said, she and the others involved in planning the evening will have a chance to see it grow: The multimedia show prepared for the event will be given to the city for use in luring business and industry.

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And why might Springfield be so geared to community activism?

"I can't tell you," Gruebel said. "I don't know. I just think there's a lot more goodness in people than we tend to realize."

The national recession means even more volunteers are needed, Wolters

said. Cuts in social service budgets in Illinois and across the country have been severe and "volunteers are going to have to make up for that difference and provide services," she said.

But the rewards that accompany such efforts make them worthwhile, said Jeff Tarr, who helped plan Thursday night's festivities.

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"You make it a better community," he said.

Edgar, heeding her husband's advice to keep her remarks short, said, "It's special to recognize the hundreds of thousands of hours that the men and women of our community volunteer."

But, she warned, there are still "miles and miles with literally thousands of needs along those miles."

whom have to wait more than four months for the state to pay for medical services provided to the poor.

The short-term borrowing is part of last month's emergency budget package approved by Edgar and the General Assembly.

In effect, the loan will be repaid with anticipated revenue from the state's new "assessment program," in which the federal government matches every dollar that Medicaid providers pay into the system.

Officials expect the assessment program to generate \$500 million through October, and that's the amount the state borrowed against.

The loan won't pay off all the state's overdue Medicaid bills, which the comptroller's office estimates to be about \$1 billion. (The administration disputes the \$1 billion figure.)

But it should ease a cash-flow crunch that has prevented the state from promptly making payments to anyone, from service stations that sell gasoline to state police to grants to local communities.

"What it will do is give us breathing room," said Netsch spokesman Rick Davis.

The loan has no effect on state services that are underfunded in the budget, such as the state employees' group health insurance program, which is running a deficit of \$130 million to \$150 million.

*The State Journal Register
Springfield, Ill. Feb. 7, 1992*

Scholars gather to mark 183rd anniversary of Lincoln

Lincoln scholars will analyze subjects ranging from the late president's ancestors to how he's perceived today as part of Springfield activities marking the 183rd anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

Paul Verduin, who's working on a book about the lineage of Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, will discuss his research at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday in the Lincoln Home Visitor Center, 426 S. Seventh St. Verduin edits a bimonthly newsletter for the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, and his lecture will be part of the Lincoln Heritage Lecture Series.

He'll be joined at the symposium by Richard Current, professor of history emeritus at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Current

**Presentations at the
19th annual Abraham
Lincoln Association
Symposium and
Banquet will address
Lincoln's image in
popular culture.**

also is set Tuesday. Symposium presentations will address Lincoln's image in popular culture. Lecturers will be Gabor Boritt, director of the Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College,

Development, will be the keynote speaker at the 7 p.m. banquet at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel. During the banquet, U.S. District Court Judge Richard Mills of Springfield will be given the Lincoln Lawyer Award for exemplifying Lincoln's ideals.

The symposium and Lincoln Heritage Lecture Series are free and open to the public. Tickets for the banquet are \$35 apiece, and reservations must be made by today. Interested people can call 525-9600.

A host of other programs also are planned this month:

■ Lincoln Impersonator Fritz Klein will star in "Abraham Lincoln: A Biography in Words and Music" at 2 p.m. Saturday and Sunday in the Lincoln Home Visitor Center. The pro-

Competition. Katherine Kessler of Beardstown Junior High School will be among those honored.

The programs are free.

■ A Lincoln's Birthday Open House will be held from noon to 8 p.m. Saturday at Mount Pulaski Courthouse State Historic Site.

Thomas Schwartz, curator of the Illinois State Historical Library's Abraham Lincoln Collection, will speak on "Lincoln's Happy Hearth and Home?" at 2 p.m. Period and patriotic music will be performed from 6 to 7:30 p.m. by the Skiffles, a group whose members dress in period clothing and play tunes.

The event is free and open to the public, as is a period music performance by the Possum Holler Pickers

band and 21-gun salute.

■ Gloria Jackson Bacon, founder of The Clinic in Altgeld, will talk about preparing youth for life's struggles at 3 p.m. Sunday at the Holiday Inn East, 3100 S. Dirksen Parkway.

The clinic is a non-profit agency providing medical care for residents of a low-income Chicago neighborhood. Bacon's lecture is part of the Lincoln-Douglass Banquet, sponsored by the Springfield chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP's Webster Plaque, honoring outstanding community service, also will be presented. Tickets are \$20. Call 546-9682.

■ American Legion Post 32 will hold an open house from 8 a.m. to 1

people examine the computer cards. Finally, the ballot-counting machine causes more loose chads to come off. "The more you handle it, the more probability they will fall off," Bowes said.

In addition to the computer issue, Smith had alleged that the commission is becoming more partisan and less credible. He raised that issue again Wednesday, saying one reason he continues to oppose a recount in the Ward 7 race between Linda Morris and Bob Vose — decided by only one vote — is his lack of trust in the commission.

"Part of the reason I don't want to go on and do the recount immediately is we don't have full faith in what's going on here," Smith said. "The partisanship has deteriorated the whole thing, and I must say that our (Republican) side has not gotten any better" either.

Commission members are appointed by elected Sangamon County circuit judges, a majority of which are Democrats. Therefore the three-member commission is composed of two Democrats and one Republican. Sangamon County Circuit Judge James Myerscough ruled Tuesday that the city council must conduct a recount in the Vose-Morris race within one month. The recount would be done by the council, not the election commission, although the commission may provide support personnel and equipment.

Raymond Crum shows respect during the Pledge of Allegiance Wednesday at Lincoln's Tomb. About 100 people gathered at the tomb for a ceremony marking the 127th anniversary of the

president's death. Representatives from more than 50 patriotic, veterans and civic organizations participated in the event, which was sponsored by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

State Journal-Register/Rich Saa

[THE STATE JOURNAL-REGISTER, APR. 16, 1992, p. 9.]

A day to remember

Speakers tell Springfieldians not to take local Lincoln sites for granted

By SEAN NOBLE

STAFF WRITER

Springfield residents are blessed — maybe too blessed, said Lowell Hammer.

"The citizens of Springfield are literally surrounded by the memory of Abraham Lincoln," said Hammer, past commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in a ceremony Wednesday marking the 127th anniversary of the death of the 16th U.S. president. "And," Hammer cautioned, "some, perhaps, have come to take this for granted."

Hammer told the 100 people assembled at Lincoln's Tomb that he's visited and felt the late president's presence at many sites in Washington, D.C., such as the Presbyterian church Lincoln attended and Ford's Theater, where he was shot in 1865.

The Lincoln Memorial with its imposing statue also is "a visual reminder of the man," said Hammer, who lives in Potomac, Md.

However, he said, none of those places match-

es the reverence for Lincoln he gets from visiting Springfield sites such as Lincoln's home and former law offices.

Hammer said that, while Springfield residents pass those sites every day, they should try not to forget their significance.

"I'm certain that the people of Springfield can never forget Lincoln, just as he never forgot them," he said, before reading the farewell address Lincoln read to residents of his hometown before leaving for Washington in 1861.

The Loyal Legion was one of dozens of patriotic, veterans and civic organizations taking part in the memorial service. The annual ceremony was established in 1957, and is sponsored by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Members of the 114th Illinois Volunteers' Infantry Regiment, dressed in period uniforms, served as honor guard.

Another featured speaker, William Upham Jr. of Milwaukee, echoed Hammer's concerns.

Regrettably, Upham said, contemporary generations don't hold Lincoln in the same esteem

that he was given for years. The Loyal Legion's immediate past-commander thanked the handful of younger people who turned out for their interest.

"These people represent the future of our country," Upham said.

Perhaps too much emphasis is placed on the image of Lincoln as a simple but honest country lawyer, he said.

Modern histories often omit the fact that Lincoln's legal prowess led to an offer of the job of general counsel for the sprawling New York Central Railroad — an offer he turned down.

Lincoln similarly was a great diplomat, Upham said, citing the president's reaction to the help France and England lent the Confederacy during the Civil War. Lincoln took the sly route of talking Russia into stationing ships at several of the Union's harbors as a simple but forceful buffer against the other countries' ships, he said.

Lincoln scholar Lewis Mallow Jr. of Eau Claire, Wis., addressed an anniversary banquet following the ceremony.

Economics grades show upward move

ing jobs, it lags behind other states in duration of unemployment and income equality, the report says. Illinois has many good, quality jobs from more mature employers," said Mitchell Horowitz, director of economic and local development for the Corporation for Enterprise Development. "It ranked well in business vitality because its economic base is so competitive and diverse." Horowitz said the industrial Midwest is riding the current recession much better than many other states. It hasn't hit manufacturing as hard, and where it has, it has been the wage-manufacturing sector

entrepreneurial energy subcategory, and the best Illinois could do was 38th among the 50 states in minority and women business ownership. It ranked 49th, ahead of only Michigan, in the overall subcategory.

Illinois was 41st in new company formation relative to the size of the work force, 42nd in year-to-year change in number of new companies, and 49th in job growth from new small businesses (under 100 employees).

However, the state was graded well enough in the competitiveness of existing businesses and structural di-

In two indexes, economic performance and development capacity, the eight states making up the region received grades no lower than C, and in the third category, business vitality, 88 percent of its grades were C or better.

"The distinguishing factor for states that are making it despite the recession is an investment in the fundamentals — technology, financial capacity, physical infrastructure, amenities and especially human resources," Horowitz said.

"Each state economy's capacity to remain strong over the long term and

Illinois economic report cards

| | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Economic performance | C | C | D | C | C |
| Business vitality | D | D | C | C | B |
| Development capacity | B | B | B | B | B |

collapsed in 1864. "As in so many other areas," writes Blakey, "the Confederacy never developed the skills necessary to utilize the available resources effectively" (page 62). Inefficiency of guards and overcrowding of prisons also led to severe hardship. Of crucial importance was termination of the exchange of prisoners, which Blakey blames primarily on Abraham Lincoln. Overrun with incredible numbers of prisoners, Winder actually proposed simply paroling Northerners without any exchange. Finally, war itself was the great villain since disease killed twice as many men as did weapons of war. Poor food, lack of shelter, and improper hygiene led to death whether men were in Confederate prisons or in Northern armies.

Blakey's research in an impressive number of manuscript and published sources has resulted in a convincing portrayal of John Winder. Blakey's Winder, an irascible, stubborn man, was not an attractive person. He had a genuine love for the South and a rigid sense of honor, but he was also driven by ambition. Those motivations led him to join the Confederacy. While graduation from West Point and service in the regular army

did not lead to the rank and respect he sought, service in the Confederacy did not bring him respect either. Enemies charged that as provost marshal of Richmond, Winder was arbitrary and dictatorial. He assumed an impossible job as commander of Confederate prisons. Blakey bluntly concludes that he should have resigned the latter position by the summer of 1864 since "honor could [not] coexist with duty at Andersonville" (page 211). No doubt it was fortunate that Winder died of a heart attack in February, 1865, thus sparing him from charges that his subordinate, Henry Wirz, later faced.

Not everyone will agree with Blakey's conclusions, and midwestern readers will wince at reading about British troops during the War of 1812 on the Niagara frontier "at the head of Lake Superior" (page 15). Nevertheless, this is an important, well-written, well-researched, and judicious study of a controversial Civil War figure, which can be read with profit by Civil War scholars and buffs alike.

GEORGE M. BLACKBURN
Central Michigan University

In Lincoln's Footsteps: A Historical Guide to the Lincoln Sites in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky

By DON DAVENPORT. Madison, Wis.: Prairie Oaks Press, 1991. Pp. xvii, 206. Paper, \$12.95.

America's unflagging interest in Abraham Lincoln is manifested by the ever-increasing crowds visiting the Lincoln sites, whether the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., or a small reconstructed log cabin in Kentucky. This book meets a real need of those visitors with an insatiable curiosity about each Lincoln site.

The chapter titled "Additional Reading" lists major sources that give background and substance to the search for the real Lincoln. After visiting the rude log cabin birthplace in Hodgenville, Kentucky, housed in a \$350,000 marble mausoleum, one needs to read again the words of Carl Sandburg in *Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years*: "The floor was packed-down dirt. One door, swung on leather hinges, let them in and out. One small window gave a lookout on the weather, the rain or snow, sun and trees, and the play of the rolling prairie and low hills. A stick-clay chimney carried the fire smoke up and away."

Lincoln was shot on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, 1865, and died at 7:22 the following morning. On May 4, 1865, he was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois. His remains are now secure beneath a magnificent granite tomb, where millions of people from around the world have come to pay him homage.

But Lincoln is not there! If you wish to find him, you must set off on another pilgrimage with Don Davenport.

You may find him, a small child, watching as his mother draws water from a spring near his cabin birthplace in Hardin County, Kentucky.

You may find him, a tall lean young man, splitting rails in the wooded hills of Spencer County, Indiana.

You may find him in the spring after the deep snow floating down the Sangamon on a flatboat bound for New Orleans.

You can find him around the fire in Josh

Speed's store on a cold winter's evening discussing life and politics with the other young men of Springfield.

You may hear him in the Old State Capitol—"A house divided against itself cannot stand."

You can hear him as he stands with head bowed at Gettysburg—"that these dead shall not have died in vain."

And finally, at the end of the war, you can hear Lincoln—standing on the balcony of the White House—asking the Marine Band to play "Dixie."

No, you won't find Lincoln in his tomb. There simply isn't enough room for him there.

FLOYD S. BARRINGER, M.D.
Springfield, Illinois

The Midwest in American Architecture

Edited by JOHN S. GARNER. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1991. Pp. xv, 259. \$37.50.

This book is a complex *festschrift* dedicated to Walter Littlefield Creese, who has had a distinguished career not only in teaching at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign but also in researching American architectural and landscape history. Obviously, John S. Garner and his colleagues want this volume to honor Creese by putting his career into the context of the architectural history that has been taught at the University for more than a century. At the beginning and end of the text, the reader is treated to a detailed account of the contributions of such University of Illinois luminaries as Rexford Newcomb and Turpin Bannister, true pioneers in the study of midwestern architecture.

All of the authors of these essays studied under Creese, and their choice of subjects probably reflects his tastes and interests. In spite of the title the essays are not a sequel to Newcomb's *Architecture of the Old Northwest Territory* (1950), which covered the evolution of midwestern architecture up to the Gothic Revival. Instead, this book demands much more of the reader; one must be familiar with the careers of such notables as Louis Sullivan, John Wellborn Root, S. S. Beman, and George Grant Elmslie. Garner and his associates have set out to cover stories that they believe have been left out of the standard histories—or at least need greater emphasis—

like the relationship between Sullivan and Elmslie. There is a conscious effort to link architectural developments in the Midwest between 1880 and 1920 with trends in the East and in Europe. Thus, the issue of originality and innovation in Chicago is faced realistically. Groups that have been ignored get serious treatment here, such as the manufacturers of terra-cotta tiles and the architects who specialized in the design of breweries.

If the reader can imagine this volume as a forum, what kind of reaction should come from reading these diverse essays? First and foremost we must look at architecture in the Midwest from new vantage points: literary history, technology and marketing, the union of landscape and architecture, and town planning. These essays are an important corrective if one is familiar with the standard accounts of the development of the Prairie School and the Chicago School. We can be confident that the scholars at the University of Illinois will continue to explore the great contributions made to American architecture by designers and patrons in the Midwest during the half-century that followed the Chicago fire. Walter Creese should be encouraged by the work of his students and successors.

CHARLES B. HOSMER, JR.
Principia College

Farm Wife: A Self Portrait, 1886-1896

Edited by VIRGINIA A. McCORMICK. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1990. Pp. ix, 243. \$22.95.

The diaries of Margaret Dow Gebby, a northwestern Ohio woman, furnish the basis for this portrait of not only a farm wife but also her family. Editor Virginia A. McCormick has chosen to excerpt from the diaries thematically in

four main sections—Farm, Home, Leisure and Culture, and Community. She provides frequent commentaries on the entries so that the book is both a document and an interpretation of the document.

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL JOURNAL

Volume 85 / Number 1 / Spring 1992

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Cover: During World War I, Americans were urged to express their patriotism by contributing to various war-related funds. At the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, reluctance on the part of some faculty members to answer those appeals led to charges of disloyalty. Bruce Tap's article on suppression of academic freedom begins on page 2.



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Patch of prairie along I-55 restored in honor of Lincoln

THE STATE JOURNAL-REGISTER

Posted Jul 31, 2009 @ 11:30 PM

Looking out over a patch of prairie bordered by Interstate 55, an overpass and an on-ramp, Dean Campbell still can see how Illinois once looked.

"I'm trying to picture Abraham Lincoln riding through this stuff on horseback," he said, standing amid the wild bergamot, gray-headed coneflower, blazing star, compass plants and big bluestem grass. "He'd be about eye-level with some of these plants."

Campbell started work on this I-55 interchange prairie about five years ago — about the same time former first lady Patti Balgojevich instituted a roadside wildflower planting initiative — nursing transplants and hand-carrying thousands of gallons of water. The idea was to bring back a little bit of the landscape of Lincoln's time to coincide with the bicentennial celebration of the 16th president's birth this summer.

He got permission from the Illinois Department of Transportation to "beautify" the interchange, and off to work he went, planting 110 different species of flowering plants. Sixty-five of them have survived.

"I'm pretty satisfied with the prairie's progress and with the prospect of the individual plants starting to spread out on their own," he said.

Campbell has been restoring "Freedom Prairie" on the northeast corner of the I-55-Toronto Road interchange so that thousands of passing motorists can watch the restoration take shape

Early settlers found central Illinois to be mostly prairie. Timber was restricted to floodplains, stream corridors and occasional oak groves.

Lincoln spent weeks at a time away from home, traveling on horseback or by carriage across this landscape as he rode the Eighth Judicial Circuit between county seats. During Lincoln's years in Springfield — from 1837 to 1861 — the prairie was rapidly being converted from wilderness to farmland.

When John Deere developed a marketable steel plow in his Grand Detour blacksmith shop in 1837 — the year Lincoln moved from New Salem to Springfield — the race was on to break the prairie sod and unlock the best soil in the world.

Campbell isn't the only one celebrating the link between Illinois' cultural and natural history. The Illinois State Museum is featuring an exhibit called

"From Humble Beginnings: Lincoln's Illinois from 1830-1861."

The exhibit traces Illinois' transformation from "a frontier region to a powerful state" thanks to rapid improvements in agriculture, transportation and industry. One of John Deere's plows is on display. The exhibition runs through January 2010.

The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum also has a related special exhibit -- "How Vast and How Varied a Field: The Agricultural Vision of Abraham Lincoln." It features the first John Deere tractor and will remain at the museum until Aug. 31, 2010.

Campbell is retired from the Illinois Department of Conservation — forerunner of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources — where he served as superintendent of the conservation education division. He also worked for the Forest Preserve District of Cook County and has been a tour guide at the Capitol for the past 11 years.

Campbell has endured setbacks, such as the invasion of crown vetch, a non-native plant commonly found along roadsides. He's also in competition with animals that chew off tender new trees and plants.

To battle crown vetch, Campbell has sprayed it with herbicide and mowed some sections of the prairie, leaving islands of prairie flowers and grasses.

Despite the hard work and elbow grease it has taken to bring back the prairie, Campbell is undeterred.

"It took 200 years for us to get rid of the prairies, and in just five years I've got it this far back," he said.

Chris Young can be reached at 788-1528.

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Patch of prairie along I-55 restored in honor of Lincoln

THE STATE JOURNAL
Posted Jul 31, 2009 @



Chris Young/The State Journal-Register

Dean Campbell admires a compass plant, a signature plant of the tallgrass prairie, which has leaves that orient themselves generally north and south. Its relative, the cup plant, grows in the clump at left.

Purchase this photo

Close

Dean Campbell admires a compass plant, a signature plant of the tallgrass prairie, which has leav...

Photo 1 of 4



A Michigan lily flowers in the "Freedom Prairie." "I'm pretty satisfied with the prairie's progre...

Photo 2 of 4



Prairie flowers bloom in the northeast corner of the Interstate 55 and Toronto Road interchange. ...

Photo 3 of 4



A rattlesnake master, with spiky croud lusters of flowers, blooms within sight of restaurants ju...

Photo 4 of 4



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Patch of prairie along I-55 restored in honor of Lincoln

THE STATE JOURNAL
Posted Jul 31, 2009 @



Chris Young/The State Journal-Register

Purchase this photo

Prairie flowers bloom in the northeast corner of the Interstate 55 and Toronto Road interchange. Dean Campbell is re-establishing prairie reminiscent of that which would be familiar to Abraham Lincoln as part of the bicentennial celebration of Lincoln's birth this year.

Close

F

Dean Campbell admires a compass plant, a signature plant of the tallgrass prairie, which has leav...

Photo 1 of 4



A Michigan lily flowers in the "Freedom Prairie." "I'm pretty satisfied with the prairie's progre...

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Photo 4 of 4



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the heroic effort of supermen, and held it as a challenge before the eyes of all—"Be ye perfect as your Father in heaven is perfect." He appealed for the saving of the heroic souls of men as the only possible method of saving society.

THEORETIC UNBELIEVERS

What did he mean, and was he right? Is it possible to regain Jesus' estimate of a man and his convincing appeal to the inner consciousness of men, on the basis of modern psychology? Indeed, can the sense of the reality of the spiritual be created in the heart of a generation who are theoretic unbelievers in the reality and power of the spiritual? Can we build up a spiritual civilization upon a materialistic foundation?

To summarize: the church is being despiritualized, chiefly, by the denial of her spiritual soul, the materialization of her aims, and the mechanization of her methods. The return to great dynamic religion must be through the deepening of the creative type of experience which is the

source of personal power. There is no external method to produce this kind of deep experience. It comes through deep living. It comes through thought, will, effort, sacrifice, renunciation, uncalculating devotion to the highest human ideals. It must be thought and willed and heroically attained. The kingdom of God is within us in the form of potential heroism. It will come not as mere unfolding process, but as an heroic act, an heroic life in which we lay hold of a vision, will it, and enact it into reality. Spiritual religion is an achievement of individual men and women. To arouse these deep places of experience, and set men and women at creative tasks in the consciousness that they are co-working with God—this is inspired religion, the victorious life of faith which overcomes the world. This is the salvation of society.

And the serious inquiry of this paper is whether these deep places of human life can be reached by a theory of humanity which sees the human world only as a natural process and not as creative energy. I regard this as the critical problem of the church.

In Lincoln's Little Babylon

By Edward A. Steiner

MOST OF MY fairy cities have turned into stone, or cobwebs, dust or blood. Paris, Vienna, Petrograd, Jerusalem, Constantinople: each name holding its peculiar magic, until the rapacious cabmen, Maitres d'Hotel and tourist guides, those hagglers and hawkers of sacred memories, wrought ugly disillusionments. Yet one fairy city still haunted my dreams, and one sacred spot was holy still: Springfield, Illinois, with its sacred memories of Abraham Lincoln, guardian of his sacred dust.

Warned by my many disillusionments I have scrupulously avoided Springfield, Illinois; for Lincoln is held by no tomb. "He is not here, he is risen," is true of all the really great. However, I knew that Springfield, Illinois, must be unlike any other city; for has it not its own poet as Florence had its Dante? Vachel Lindsay, glorifying its glories, chanting its enchantments, writing for it a golden book, truly golden.

....No Hindu town
Is quite so strange. No citadel of brass
By Sinbad found, held half such love and hate;
No picture palace in a picture book
Such webs of friendship, beauty, greed and fate.

So again I was drawn by magic, a poet's magic, to see the city where Vachel Lindsay distributed his "broadside," as once his great predecessor, Nehemiah, distributed his to Jerusalem.

Builders, toil on.
Make all complete.
Make Springfield wonderful.
Make her renown
Worthy this day,
Till, at God's feet,
Tranced, saved forever,
Waits the white town.

Springfield is not a white town, not yet; nor are there anywhere toilers, visibly building aught but imitation skyscrapers. Frankly it is a dirty town, half unpaved more or less, the pavement half worn out, rather more than less; half its citizens Democrats more or less, and the other half Republicans—usually more. A fifth or sixth of the population colored folk, neither "nigger" nor Negro, right on the Mason and Dixon line, between the devil, Jim Crow, and the thundering, deep sea of race riots.

Springfield has uncounted foreign born, counted only as a menace, Lithuanians and Italians on the raw edges of the town, digging coal for a living, and arrested periodically for violation of the eighteenth amendment, or to be smothered by gases and mine damps; these disasters and still raids being the only events which bring the foreigners into the headlines.

A CITY OF REALITY

Springfield, the city of crass materialistic reality, of political trickery, and not the city of the golden book or suggestive of Hindu magic! But I am no poet, as is Vachel Lindsay; and Vachel Lindsay is a poet, by the grace of God. Had he lived in Old Testament times he would have written the Psalms, a goodly number of them at least, certainly this one:

If I forget thee, O Springfield,
Let my right hand forget her cunning,
Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth,
If I prefer not Springfield above my chief joy.

Vachel Lindsay looked into the vague distance, and not at me, when we met in the lobby of the Leland hotel, and when we sat down to luncheon he was feasting with the gods, on humming birds' tongues and pomegranate seeds,

come to Lincoln's tomb on a pilgrimage such as mine, and go away out of this blatant noise and bewildering confusion, as I went, with a headache and a heartache. Perhaps too, my vanity was stabbed; for I am a part of this America, its crudeness, its childishness, its measuring even a Lincoln's fame by an attendance record, and the price of marble and bronze. I should like all my fellow Americans to be as sensitive as Mary Logan Morrison, and their speech of such brave beauty as that of Vachel Lindsay. Both of them seem to me the spiritual descendants of Abraham Lincoln; and, thank God, there are others of the same fiber in Springfield, Illinois.

PRIESTESSES OF LINCOLN SPIRIT

I saw a glorious daughter of America, the librarian, up there in that temple of books; several high school teachers, high priestesses of the Lincoln spirit, a chief of police, who gives himself without pay to serve his city, and takes the brunt of it, and the threats of the brutes, as his daily wage. Then there were Paul Wakefield and his wife, and their two children, with the gleam of the kingdom of God in their eyes. These are Lincoln's spiritual kin, and Vachel Lindsay's own flesh and blood.

When I left Springfield, Vachel Lindsay gave me a volume of his collected poems, and all along the halting journey, on a slow and exasperating train, I read "The Congo,"

"General William Booth Enters Heaven;" the colorful words booming in my ears. And then his gentlest and best things about Springfield, Illinois, "On the Building of Springfield":

We must have many Lincoln hearted men.
A city is not builded in a day.
And they must do their work, and come and go
While countless generations pass away.

I grew patient under its sweet, soothing melody. I saw with his eyes the Springfield of the Golden Book, and he rescued my dream city. It still lives in me, and I can hear the

Censers swinging
Over the town;
Censers gigantic!
Look overhead!
Hear the winds singing:
"Heaven comes down.
City, dead city,
Awake from the dead."

Will Springfield, Illinois and all other of our prairie towns awaken to the piping of a poet, or only to the booms of the boomers and the drums of the drummers? If not, then . . .

The soul of this, our Nineveh, is doomed,
Our little Babylon will surely die.

The Indian Century.

Springfield Band Plays

The Capitol City band of Springfield with Fred Blood conductor, played in the afternoon at the park and in the evening gave a concert in the court house yard. Just before train time the visitors formed in line and, headed by the band, paraded around the square. The parade was led by State Senator Lantz of Congerville, Forrester of Taylorville, Telford of Salem and Representative Otto Sonneman of Carlinville, together with members of the local committee. There were shouts of "Hurrah for Tice and Petersburg", as the train started for Springfield.

Governor Len Small, Lieutenant Governor Sterling and Secretary of State Emmerson had these words of praise for the women and the manner in which the supper was served: "Perfectly wonderful, and could not be surpassed."

Governor Small made the trip to the park in his automobile, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Inglesh and Leslie Small.

Before his departure for Springfield, Governor Small placed in the museum a mattock which was dug up recently in the park and which bears the initial "A. L." It is believed that it belonged to Lincoln. Several relics were shown in the museum by Custodian Fay of Lincoln's monument at Springfield.

ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER

FEB. 12,
1809

Abraham Lincoln

APRIL 15,
1865





MAP OF SANGAMON AND NEIGHBORING COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS, 1836
 Showing Springfield and (northwest of it) New Salem

16 SPOTS IN SPRINGFIELD, CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH LINCOLN HISTORY, MARKED

Sixteen bronze markers are found today in Springfield commemorating sites made sacred because they mark associations of Abraham Lincoln during the 24 years of his residence here as a fellow citizen and neighbor and not as a man of destiny.

Here he knew the joys and sorrows, the high hopes and disappointments, the working toward success in a chosen career that every average man experiences. The inscriptions on the markers read like a diary recording the main events of his life in Springfield.

Many thousands of persons yearly make the rounds of these markers, silently paying their homage to the Great Emancipator, and in doing so they make a pilgrimage of the stations of his life.

Second to Lincoln's monument as an international attraction, and this is discussed in another article in this issue, is the only home he ever owned, located on the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson streets.

Home Built in 1839

The house was originally one story and a half when built in 1839 by Rev. Charles Dresser, the Episcopal minister who later married Lincoln and Mary Todd. It cost him \$1,550, and at that time was quite imposing with its white paint and green shutters.

During one of Lincoln's campaign tours in the fifties, Mrs. Lincoln had a new roof put on and the second story added. According to historical accounts of the remodeling, Lincoln had wished to delay the alterations until he could afford them, but that while he was out-of-town, Mrs. Lincoln called in a carpenter who gave what she considered a low estimate and the work was done.

The tale has been handed down that when Lincoln returned he called out to a bystander: "Neighbor, can you tell me where Abraham Lincoln lives?"

Lincoln was a family man and his home was in every way the center of his family life. His love and affection for this house were prominent in his heart, and in Washington his thoughts often turned toward his home in Springfield and the time when he could return to live the remainder of his life among old familiar scenes and friends. He rarely used his home for business purposes, preferring to see visitors at his offices. It was in the parlors of this house, however, that he received the committee delegated by the Republican national convention in 1860 to notify him of his nomination for the presidency.

Edward Baker Lincoln, the second son, was born in the house on March 10, 1846, and died there Feb. 1, 1850. William Wallace Lincoln was born there Dec. 21, 1850, later dying in the White House in 1862. Thomas (Tad) Lincoln was born there April 4, 1853, dying in Chicago in 1871 following an illness contracted in

pairs and maintenance. Mr. Oldroyd stayed on as custodian until 1893, when Governor Altgeld placed Herman Hofferkamp in charge.

In 1923 fifty feet of ground to the north was bought and the dwelling there moved to eliminate fire hazards. The running of electric wires in conduit and the heating of the house by city heat were further steps to avoid any danger of fire. Except for a small annex to the rear of the building, it is practically the same as when the Lincolns lived in it.

While the furnishings in the house are rather meager, it must be remembered that the Lincolns had a sale before going to Washington. The Tilden family purchased a large amount of the furniture, but on moving to Chicago lost it in the great fire. Authentic Lincoln possessions are slowly being assembled, however, and are gradually being supplemented with pieces of that period.

Arranged from sketches of the rooms printed in Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper in 1861, much of the downstairs rooms are furnished with period pieces taken from Springfield homes associated with the Lincolns. The original parlor set and music box used by them is now the possession of Mrs. Mary B. Patterson, 230 West Capitol avenue, a granddaughter of Mrs. Lincoln's sister, Mrs. Wallace. The upstairs rooms are not open to the public as they yet have not been restored.

The frame work and all the floors are of oak; the laths of hickory, split out by hand; the doors, door frames, window frames and weather-boards are of black walnut. All the nails are hand-made and sparingly used, wooden pegs being employed wherever practicable.

At the time of its construction, the house was one of the most pretentious residences in Springfield and located on the outskirts of the city. The town has grown around it through the years until now it is almost in its very heart.

The present custodian is Virginia Stuart Brown, who has been there since 1924. Miss Brown is a granddaughter of John Todd Stuart, Mary Todd's cousin, and the first law partner of Abraham Lincoln.

100,000 Visitors Annually

Miss Brown shows approximately 100,000 visitors through the house annually, and names from almost every country in the world are written in the huge book which they are asked to sign.

The route over which young Abraham Lincoln of New Salem—who held the positions of boat hand, store keeper, postmaster, surveyor and legislative representative from 1831 to 1837—walked to Springfield to borrow law books from the library of Major John T. Stuart, is known today as "Lincoln's trail" and is one of the tests which a local Boy Scout must

217 South Fourth street, bears a marker that keeps fresh in the minds of Springfield citizens as well as visitors that here Lincoln attended the first session of the house of representatives (1839-40) following the removal of the state capital from Vandalia. The house met here until a building could be constructed.

Lincoln's law partnership with Judge Stephen T. Logan from 1841 to 1843 is recalled by a marker at 203 South Sixth street.

Lincoln Circuit Marked

The Lincoln circuit, the route traveled in the old eighth judicial district, has become a permanent marker with each county courthouse in the district adorned with a large granite and bronze marker and the road to each county line similarly designated.

"Here Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married Nov. 4, 1842. Here Mrs. Lincoln died July 16, 1882", is the inscription on the marker located at the site of the Ninian Edwards home at the northwest corner of the Centennial building.

After the ceremony the young couple moved to the Globe tavern, 315 East Adams street, where they remained until the birth of their son, Robert. The marker reads, "Here Lincoln and his wife lived from the time of their marriage until May 2, 1844. Here Robert Lincoln was born."

The site of the Lincoln and Herndon law office, 103 South Fifth street, also is marked with a bronze tablet. This partnership formed in 1843, and Lincoln's name remained on the sign at his request until his death.

Marking the site of the First Presbyterian church, which was on the southeast corner of Third and Washington streets, is the inscription, "Lincoln rented a pew here and with his family attended services, 1842-1861." The pew has been preserved and is the first seat before the pulpit of the present church on Seventh street and Capitol avenue.

"Lincoln's world-famous 'House Divided' speech was made in the present Sangamon county court house when it was the state house, and the walls of its legislative chambers often

rang with the spirited debates of Lincoln and Douglas. Here Lincoln's body was returned to Springfield to lay in state after his assassination.

On the west wall of the circuit court room is the marker, "This room in the old state capitol building was Representatives' hall, 1840-1876. Here Lincoln delivered his famous 'House Divided' speech, June 16, 1858. Here his remains lay in state when brought to Springfield for burial, May 3, 4, 1865".

The present master in chancery office was formerly a part of the governor's office and was used by Lincoln to receive the public after he was nominated for the presidency. The room is marked with a bronze tablet.

Lincoln received news of his presidential nomination at 116-118 North Sixth street. A bronze tablet marks the place, reading, "Here Lincoln first received the news, May 18, 1860, of his nomination by the Republican party for president of the United States".

Lincoln prepared his first inaugural address, now considered one of the greatest documents left to posterity, in a room on the third floor of a building owned by Lincoln's brother-

in-law, Clark M. Smith, 528 East Adams street. This site is designated with a marker.

Farewell Speech

The Wabash freight house, Tenth and Monroe streets, which in 1861 was the passenger station of the Great Western railroad, contains a marker commemorating Feb. 11, 1861, when Lincoln and his wife left at 8 a.m. for Washington, and where the majority of his Springfield friends saw him alive for the last time. He made his famous farewell address from the rear car of the special train that was to carry him to Washington. Andrew O'Connor's statue in front of the state house, facing east on Capitol avenue, was erected in honor of this occasion.

Four years later he returned as a martyr, and at the Alton railroad passenger station, Third and Jefferson streets, reads a tablet, "Abraham Lincoln's body was brought to

Springfield by special train, reaching this station May 3, 1865".

After lying in state at the capitol building for two days, his remains were placed in the public receiving vault at Oak Ridge cemetery. Marking this site is the inscription, "The body of Abraham Lincoln lay in this vault from the day of his funeral, May 4, 1865, until Dec. 21, 1865".

Not properly a Lincoln shrine but important to the people of Springfield and the entire world is the Illinois historical library, located on the third floor of the Centennial building. It contains over 4,000 volumes on Lincoln's life and works. The shelves are crowded with histories, bibliographies, memoirs and historical fiction woven around Lincoln and Springfield is generously mentioned. The Lincoln room of the library houses an important collection of Lincoln pictures, writings and furniture.

LINCOLN'S NATIONAL SHRINE

By VACHEL LINDSAY

AS ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S birthday rolls 'round again it becomes increasingly apparent that the capitol city of Illinois is one of the world's secular shrines, and a visit to Springfield is more and more of a pilgrimage. The time was when the visitor to "Lincoln's city" was satisfied with a morning's stay, a hasty glimpse of the residence and of the tomb of Oak Ridge.

John Drinkwater, young English poet, had shaken London with his play of Lincoln. But he came to Springfield before "Abraham Lincoln" was staged on Broadway; before the actors were chosen or any thing in regard to this play was definitely determined for the United States.

It was an act of pilgrimage indeed. Drinkwater visited every old resident known who had words to say of Lincoln's times. He visited the Civil War flag room in the statehouse. Drinkwater took days enough to visit and inquire in regard to all the minor sites, the locations of Lincoln's old law offices and the station where Lincoln told the citizens of the city good-by and where his famous farewell address is now set up in bronze.

Another pilgrim from England was the author of the first British biography of Lincoln, Lord Charnwood.

His coming was in wartime, so not singled out, among the confused war events. Nevertheless it was with the conviction of a pilgrim that he came to Lincoln's city and took part in the exercises of the Lincoln Centennial.

This is only one aspect of Lincoln's city as a place of pilgrimage. Artists, novelists and the like are turning to the town with increasing devotion. New Salem has been restored. Edgar Lee Masters, always haunted by the heroic mould of Lincoln and the glory of Lincoln's time, shows the mood they beget in his two new books.

Very recently, largely through the instrumentality of H. B. Rankin, the Lincoln biographer and old resident of the city from Lincoln's day, a beautiful stone has been erected over the grave of Anne Rutledge near Petersburg, bearing for inscription the eloquent words from Edgar Lee Masters' "Spoon River Anthology:"

"Out of me, unworthy and unknown,
The vibrations of deathless music—
'With malice toward none, with charity for all,'
Out of me the forgiveness of millions toward millions,
And the beneficent face of a nation,
Shining with justice and truth.
I am Anne Rutledge who sleeps beneath these weeds,
Beloved in life of Abraham Lincoln.
Wedded to him, not through union,
But through separation.
Bloom forever, O Republic,
From the dust of my bosom."

So the Lincoln pilgrimage is becoming a seven-day meditation, covering the grave at Petersburg, the restored New Salem and the sites of Old Springfield.



The Home of Abraham Lincoln

IN his farewell address to Springfield, February 11, 1861, Lincoln said, "To this place and the kindness of these people I owe everything."

The fame of Lincoln increases with the passing years, and it is fitting to honor his memory on the anniversary of his birthday, February 12.

Springfield was the home and here, too, is the tomb of the Great Emancipator.

Thousands of visitors from every state in the Union and from all countries of the world come to Springfield to pay homage to the memory of Lincoln, and it is a favorite place for conventions and tourists.

Springfield, the capital of the State of Illinois, is centrally located, has excellent transportation facilities, fine hotels and ample convention halls.

The Baltimore and Ohio Passenger Station is at Fifth and Madison Streets, in the heart of the business district, and convenient to the State Capitol and the principal hotels.

Through Pullman service between Springfield and Washington, D. C., provides travelers to and from the East with high-class service. Free stop-over is allowed on all classes of tickets.

Springfield also is an industrial community with manufactories of a diversified character.

The Baltimore and Ohio maintains well located team tracks and freight station facilities at Second and Madison Streets. Freight schedules are arranged to meet every reasonable requirement of the shipping public. Carload traffic to and from all private siding industries can be handled on a competitive basis at the flat rate, regardless of the railroad location of the industry.

Springfield also is an important gateway between the East and the West. Direct interchange with connecting lines and co-ordinated train schedules assure prompt movement of through traffic.

The Baltimore and Ohio has earned the esteem of the Springfield traveling and shipping public as the result of our "Will to Please" and our earnest endeavor to give better passenger and freight service.

Keenness of competition demands constant alertness to render service that will be pleasing to our patrons.

All employees can help secure for the Baltimore and Ohio a greater freight and passenger business, and we know we can count on the cooperation of everyone.

R. P. Badollet
Traveling Passenger Agent

Geo F. Aheer
Asst. General Passenger Agent

H. J. Root
Division Freight Agent

J. M. Sumner
Freight Traffic Manager

Lincoln's alive in Springfield —chatting with Johnny Reb

By Curtis Patton

SPRINGFIELD—What's a country boy from the Blue Ridge Mountains doing on the Illinois prairie?

Why, he's here to pay homage to the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln—the man most responsible for the lickin' my ancestors took a century ago.

After all, I am a great-great-great-grandson of the Confederacy, and Robert E. Lee is my hero. But since I've trekked the hills of Virginia to do my duty by the general, why shouldn't I slip into a Yankee camp and sneak a peek at Ol' Abe?

You see, I live in the "Land of Lincoln" now and want to show my proper respect. And besides, Mr. Lincoln and I both love the tune "Dixie." Now if that isn't common ground for the blue and gray to get together, I don't know what is.

But I wasn't sure what a good ol' boy from North Carolina would face in this bastion of Yankeedom. I mean, the President might not take too kindly to a Johnny Reb intruder.

I HAD EVEN HEARD rumors that Mr. Lincoln was dead and buried at a place called Oak Ridge Cemetery. All I found there was a beautiful monument with a marble headstone inside, plus a few tacky wreaths (they looked artificial) from such people as the mayor of Springfield and the governor of Illinois. Surely, Ol' Abe wouldn't have any part of that.

The President dead? Bah! Mr. Lincoln is alive and well here. At least he's alive in spirit.

I know, because I spoke to him in this pleasant little city plopped amid cornfields. Despite some crass commercialism, Mr. Lincoln stands head and shoulders above it all—that is, the cornfields and commercialism.

Despite the K-Mart across the street and a Lincoln top hat adorning nearly every store in town, I felt as though I were in 1850 Springfield. Every footstep I took, he was right behind me. Everywhere I turned, I could see that gangly figure, his powerful words ringing out as clearly today as ever, his spirit overpowering.

At his comfortable-looking nine-room home, I could hear him trying to soothe that irascible wife of his, Mary Todd Lincoln. At New Salem State Park, I heard him in the Lincoln-Berry log cabin store trying to squeeze out an extra penny or two.

BUT AT THE Old State Capitol, I found him in his finest history-book form—arguing with logic and eloquence and letting barnyard jokes drop like the early morning dew. For a few seconds there, I thought I was traipsing across the pages of Carl Sandburg's biography: This was the frontier Lincoln I had always known.

I managed to chat with the President on the Old Capitol's steps. I thought this would be a fitting and proper place to chew the fat since this is where he took his first long strides toward destiny. No, he hasn't changed in all these years. He spun a few tall tales, cracked a few old jokes and smickered at my suggestion that some day the South would rise again.

We both agreed that the country was a lot better off with the evils of slavery long laid to rest. But I gently reminded him that my great-great-great-granddaddy had freed his three

slaves decades before the Civil War ever started while his top general, that rascal Ulysses Grant, certainly didn't mind his wife, Julia, keeping her slaves long after the war began.

The President winced and reminded me that Grant was a damned good soldier who had finally cornered my hero. We haggled about war maneuvers awhile, but finally agreed to let bygones be bygones.

He only had a few minutes to spare, he said, because he had to prepare for a performance that night—something called "Sight and Sound." I returned that evening at 9 to the Old Capitol see what was up.

IT WAS A PLEASANT evening, a crowd milling about waiting for the show. Then it began. Lights flashed in a myriad of patterns. I heard voices to the left, voices to the right, thunderclaps, train whistles and cheers. But through it all, I could see the somber, sad face of Mr. Lincoln straight ahead. His simple, plain words etched in my mind:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. . . ."

The walls of that Old Capitol reverberated with Lincoln's frontier logic and gentle eloquence. You could hear his voice in every nook and cranny. The house did not fall—despite the efforts of my great-great-great granddaddy. The Union did not dissolve—thanks to the perseverance of this kindly soul from Springfield.

The good folks of Illinois may have restored that hallowed building with period furniture (most of it found in warehouses in New Orleans, a notable Confederate port), but no one has "restored" Ol' Abe. He was, is and always will be there.

But you Blue Bellies don't have anything on us Johnny Rebs. . . . Mr. Lincoln belongs to us all.

Centralized Control Over Lincoln Shrines Favored By Logan Hay

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following is the first of a series of stories on the proposals to foster Lincoln tradition. This series was especially sought by The State Journal, the newspaper that supported Lincoln and the newspaper to which Mr. Lincoln contributed many times. Neither the story of Lincoln nor The State Journal could be written without mention of the other. Hence, The State Journal's interest in this latest proposal and its cause for asking former Senator Logan Hay for an interview as the first of the series.

Interest in the fostering of the Lincoln tradition has been heightened during the last few weeks by discussion, chiefly through the newspapers, of ways and means by which Illinois and Springfield might better co-ordinate the forces working toward the more appreciative recognition of the Lincoln associations that are the inheritance of those who live in the county in which the Emancipator spent his young manhood, the county in which he was most active until he was called to the presidency at Washington.

Various programs and plans have been suggested and Vox Populi has wielded a busy pen in setting forth plans for the maintenance of the Lincoln shrines and the making of them accessible to the thousands of pilgrims who visit the shrines annually.

The Illinois State Journal sought the suggestions of former State Senator Logan Hay, president of the Abraham Lincoln association, on a general Lincoln program.

Lincoln Program.

While Mr. Hay's opinions are given as those of an individual, it is stated that the Abraham Lincoln association membership has similar ideas and a program suggested by Mr. Hay must be received with more consideration than that of the ordinary Vox Popper.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Hay strongly urged that the Lincoln Memorial now under discussion be considered as part of a general Lincoln program, to be formulated and carried out by a commission representing the federal, state, county and city governments, the State Historical society, the Abraham Lincoln association and kindred organizations. Such a program should be formulated in the near future, even though its completion may be a matter of years.

Mr. Hay made it plain that he was speaking as an individual, and that he was not attempting to express the considered opinion of the Abraham Lincoln association. He admitted, however, that the matter had been discussed by the directors of the association, and that their views were in general accord with his.

According to Mr. Hay, the first step in a general program might well be the exercise of a greater degree of centralized control over the places of Lincoln interest now under the care of the state—the Lincoln home, the monument, the Old Salem State park and the Lincoln exhibit at the Historical library. Relics and mementoes could then be placed in their proper settings—all those which have to do with Lincoln in New Salem would be assembled there, those which have to do with his home life would be placed in the home, and all letters and papers would be deposited at the Historical library. Another merit of the plan would be the stimulation of interest in the exhibit at the Historical library, which at present does not receive the attention it deserves.

Changes Urged.

It is the hope of the association, said Mr. Hay, that changes in the care of the Lincoln monument will be made in the near future. There is a widespread feeling that dignity and reverence are lacking under the present system. The association would recommend as the first step the removal of all relics from the monument. The interior could be remodeled so as to provide a quiet, dignified rest room. The custodian might well perform the functions of a guard, preserving order and preventing defacement of property. It would be conducive, the association believes, to the desired effect if the custodian were only to answer questions that might be asked instead of voluntarily offering information. Registration of visitors might well be eliminated, or at least be made optional.

The construction of a Lincoln Memorial highway, now being agitated, is a matter in which the association is greatly interested, Mr. Hay stated. "It is merely a question of time until such a highway is constructed," he said. "When finished, it will commence at Hodgenville, Ky., and follow the general route of the Lincoln migrations. The route will take it through Lincoln City, Ind., where plans for a suitable memorial to Lincoln's mother are now being perfected and through Vincennes, where a memorial to George Rogers Clark is soon to be erected. Leaving Vincennes, the highway should pass through Coles county, where Lincoln's parents lived and died, through Macon county, the place of their first Illinois residence, and thence to Springfield and New Salem.

"However, it need not terminate there. The many associations of Lincoln's early life with Chandlerville, Beardstown and that vicinity should receive appropriate attention; and future extensions might well be made over the route Lincoln travelled to the Black Hawk war, as well as over the route he took in travelling the Eighth circuit."

Route Of Highway.

The exact route of this highway and the manner in which it is to be financed is a matter for the states of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky to determine between themselves, Mr. Hay feels. The directors of the as-

sociation would be inclined to suggest the creation of a state commission which should co-operate with similar commissions from Indiana and Kentucky.

"When the Lincoln Memorial highway is constructed, with its memorials to Lincoln in Kentucky and Indiana," said Mr. Hay, "Illinois must have its plans made. It is here, in the development of New Salem and in the reconstruction of the old state house, that we have a wonderful and unique opportunity. After all, memorials of bronze and marble—even on the imposing scale of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington—are always possible, but it is rare indeed that we have a chance to preserve an actual building in which much of Lincoln's life was spent, and to rebuild a town in which he lived for six years."

The association, Mr. Hay stated, feels that if it is at all practicable, the old state house, now Sangamon county's court house, should be made the permanent Lincoln Memorial. Aside from the Lincoln home, no structure is more closely associated with Lincoln's life. It was he who was primarily responsible for the transfer of the capitol from Vandalia to Springfield. He was still in the legislature when the building was opened, and there he served at least a part of his last term. As a lawyer, he had nearly two hundred cases before the state supreme court, sitting in this building. These cases were in large measure prepared in the state law library, adjacent to the supreme court chamber. In politics again, he delivered several of his greatest speeches, including the famous "House Divided" address, in the hall of the house of representatives. As the Republican nominee, and as president-elect, he occupied the governor's office. And finally, when his body was brought back to Springfield for burial, it lay in state for a day and a night in this same building.

Old State House.

If the preservation of the old state house as a Lincoln Memorial should be decided upon, extensive changes would be necessary, Mr. Hay added. The building should be made fire-proof by all means. The first story, added some thirty years ago, should be removed. The dome should be rebuilt in the exact size and shape of the original. It might well be that financial aid for the project could be obtained from the national government. In the event that these structural changes would not be possible, a memorial of another type could then be decided upon.

At New Salem future plans should include the rebuilding of the entire village, having always in mind as close a reproduction of the original as possible, even to such details as wild flowers. It might even be that through private generosity the Rutledge Tavern could be operated, and pioneer meals served in pioneer fashion. In that case New Salem would have an interest not only on account of Lincoln's life there, but also because it would give everyone a visual example of life a hundred years ago. To prove that the idea is well within the range of possibility, Mr. Hay cited Henry Ford's success with the Wayside Inn, together with John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s recent gift for the rebuilding of Williamsburg, Va.—a much more difficult and expensive enterprise than the restoration of New Salem could possibly be.

Mr. Hay believes that a commission should be created to formulate and carry out some such program as he outlined. Such a commission might well be made up of representatives of the national, state, county and city governments, the

State Historical society, the Abraham Lincoln association and other similar organizations. It could then be sub-divided into smaller committees, each having charge of one particular part of the program—one committee, on which would be representatives of the state highway department, to have the Lincoln Memorial highway as its concern; another the rebuilding of New Salem; a third the Lincoln Memorial. The fact that each of these committees was a subdivision of the main commission would eliminate waste and would ensure the accomplishment of the entire program in the most efficient manner.

Mr. Hay reiterated that he was speaking as a private individual, and stated that while he believed his views were those of a majority of the members of the Abraham Lincoln association, he did not want what he had said to be taken as an official statement of the association's position.



